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SOUTH PORCH, ST. MYLOR

COUNTY CHURCHES

CORNWALL

BY

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

Author of "Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers of Mediæval England," "Churches of Derbyshire" (4 Vols.), "English Church Furniture," "Royal Forests of England," "How to Write the History of a Parish" (5th Edition), "Parish Registers of England," "Norfolk Churches" (2 Vols.), "Isle of Wight Churches," Etc. Etc.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

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TO MY OLD FRIEND

GEORGE METFORD PARSONS,

FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS VICAR OF ST. CRANTOCK,

THESE PAGES ARE (WITHOUT PERMISSION)

CORDIALLY DEDICATED

AS A TRIFLING TOKEN OF THE DEBT DUE TO HIM

FROM ALL REVERENT CHURCHMEN

FOR HAVING RESCUED THE ANCIENT HISTORICAL CHURCH

OF ST. CRANTOCK FROM A STATE OF GRIEVOUS AND

MELANCHOLY DECAY, MAKING IT ONCE MORE

MEET FOR THE WORSHIP OF THE

MOST HIGH

PREFACE

THE object of the series of "County Churches," to which this little volume belongs, is to produce in a handy and condensed form an accurate outline account of the old parish churches of England, in the hope that they may serve as a help to church-loving visitors, and also prove of some trifling service to resident churchmen.

So far as Cornwall is concerned, I have undertaken this task with no little diffidence, for the Duchy has ever been celebrated, far above all other English counties, not only for its sturdy independence of character, but also, in its intense local patriotism, for a somewhat contemptuous estimate as to the worth of mere intruders from the shires. These traits, I know full well, it still retains, though mellowed by age, and with angles rounded off by more frequent contact with appreciative visitors. I also know full well how fortunate Cornwall has been, from the days of Elizabeth down to the present year of Grace, in the possession of men of letters of her own kith and kin, especially of those who have loved to write of her own local features so vividly displayed both in nature and art, and which are for the most part in striking contrast to the rest of the kingdom.

Through force of circumstances, however, I cannot look upon myself as a stranger in Cornwall. My father's first exercise of his ministry was as curate-in-charge of St. Sennen and St. Levan, which were then (the "twenties" of last century) subservient to the Deanery of St. Buryan. From my earliest days I was accustomed to hear praises of the stern beauty of Cornish cliff scenery, and admiration of her sturdy fisher-folk. At a much later period, I was strongly pressed to begin my own ministry in the same county, and from the "sixties" of last century up to 1911, I have been a frequent and keenly appreciative visitor to different parts of Cornwall.

As to the old churches, I know something personally of them all, and many have been repeatedly visited. In the very few cases where I have not been able to see the churches since 1900, I have depended as to recent changes, restorations, or obliterations on the printed or written accounts of others. With all the care that has been taken, I am uncomfortably conscious that these pages are not free from mistakes and oversights. The knowledge of my own previous books, and my experience, of nearly forty years standing, as a reviewer of the books of others, leads me to expect at least some overlooked errors of printer or author, and most probably of both. For any corrections I shall be sincerely grateful.

The worst of writing one of these handy guides

to churches is the great amount of condensation that is necessary to keep the book within due limits. It is positively painful to write about churches, brimful of interest, after the model of a telegram; but the strictest abridgment is essential if the scheme of these books and their modest price are to be maintained. It is, too, pleasanter to read "thirteenth century" rather than "13th cent.," but the latter style and its equivalents have been adopted on the score of brevity. For the like reason, the cardinal points are indicated by initials, and abbreviations are adopted for the architectural terms Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. For my own part I should have much preferred, as in the case of some other books that I have written, to drop altogether the two last of these terms, for there is no doubt that they are singularly infelicitous and misleading; but I have yielded to the advice of several experienced friends. By Early English, roughly speaking, I mean work of the reigns of John and Henry III.; by Decorated, work of the first three Edwards; and by Perpendicular, work from Richard II. to Henry VIII. inclusive.

One other abbreviation must be explained. *R.I.C.*, in notes or text, refers to the invaluable *Journals of the Royal Institute of Cornwall.* The considerable store of topographical works dealing with the Duchy, both ancient and modern (such as those of Carew, Borlase, Polwhele, Lysons,

Gilbert, Blight, Lake, Maclean, Dunkin, Collins, Thurstan Peter, Langdon, &c.) have been consulted. One special book of recent origin must be named, *Norman Architecture in Cornwall*, by Mr. E. H. Sedding; it has proved helpful on several occasions. Some trouble has been taken to supply the correct dedication of each church; but variants sometimes occur in connection with re-dedications, and it has not been possible to spare a single paragraph for their discussion. On this subject Mr. W. Copeland Borlase's *Age of the Saints* (1895) should be consulted; see also Rev. S. Baring Gould's chapters in recent issues of the *Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall*. A variety of notes have also been excluded, for lack of space, dealing with the more important of the ruined chapels of the county; the best book on this subject is M. and L. Quiller-Couch's *Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall* (1894).

My sincere thanks are due to many of the clergy of the county for kindly help both *viva voce* and by letter; as the number is considerable, and private acknowledgments have always been made, no special names are here mentioned. I feel bound, however, to make mention of two Cornish laymen who have gone out of their way to give me assistance, particularly the former; I allude to Mr. Thurstan Peter, of Redruth, the well-known ecclesiological writer, and to Mr. Otho B. Peter, architect of Launceston.

With regard to the illustrations, I am indebted, as will be seen from the list, for three of the photographs from which the plates are produced to Captain L. Ching, R.N., of Launceston, and for three others to the kindness of my friend Mr. Aymer Vallance. Eight of the text illustrations are drawn by Mr. J. Charles Wall, and two by my youngest daughter; the remainder are taken from the last series of the now defunct *Reliquary*, when it was under the editorship of the late Mr. J. Romilly Allen, who was so well acquainted with the Duchy.

I should like, in conclusion, to mention that Captain Ching, R.N., of 1 Tamar Terrace, Launceston, has taken a series of beautiful photographs of the whole of the parish churches of Cornwall. These can be obtained from him at the modest price of eighteenpence each; the proceeds are devoted to the cause of Home Missions.

LONGTON AVENUE, SYDENHAM.

January, 1912.

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THE CHURCHES OF CORNWALL

INTRODUCTION

CORNWALL never thoroughly submitted to either the Roman or the Saxon yoke. It was and still remains emphatically Celtic; in fact, Professor Huxley proclaimed it to be more Celtic than Ireland. Nevertheless, the evidence of the inscribed monumental stones sanctions the belief that there were here and there in "Western Wales" isolated Christians or Christian families in the days of the Roman occupation. But Cornwall knew little of the Faith until the latter half of the 5th cent. and the dawn of the 6th cent., when the invasion of the saints, as it may not irreverently be termed, took place. British Christianity doubtless, as a whole, took root from Gaul; yet the missionaries who landed in considerable numbers on the Cornish coasts came chiefly from Ireland and Wales, rather than directly from the Continent.

The story of the saints of Cornwall and the wonderful way in which they impressed their names on the local nomenclature, as well as on the churches themselves, is one of great interest and of no small difficulty. It would be idle, in this brief book on the old parish churches, to enter even upon the threshold of such a subject;[1] suffice it to say, that in no other part of the British Isles are there near so many actual remains of ancient crosses, chapels, holy wells, and sanctuaries or oratories, all testifying to holy and devoted lives, as is the case with Cornwall. There is not a single parish in which such remains cannot be found, in greater or less degree.

It may, however, be succinctly added that Cornwall can boast not only of possessing a far larger number of inscribed monumental stones than any other county, but that it also contains a far greater number and variety of EARLY CROSSES. The inscribed stones, from the 5th or 6th centuries down to the 10th or 11th centuries, number 43. The erect early crosses of great variety of design are upwards of 350 in number. There are also four coped stones in the respective churchyards of St. Buryan, Lanivet, Phillack, and St. Tudy; and five early cross slabs in the churchyards of Lanivet,

[1] The best and most recent work on this subject is Mr. W. C. Borlase's *The Age of the Saints: A Monograph of Early Christianity in Cornwall* (1893).

Temple (2), and Towednack, and in the church of St. Wendron.[1]

The place-names also testify to the early establishment of definite churches. Upwards of a score of places have the Celtic prefix *Lan*, meaning an enclosure, and hence the definite enclosure of the church. Again, Eglos Ros, Egloshayle, and Egloskerry also tell of ancient houses for divine worship.

The great missionary bishop, St. Martin of Tours, is said to have consecrated St. Corentin (St. Cury) in the 5th cent., and sent him forth into Cornwall as its first bishop. Passing by a roll of more or less legendary bishops, there is documentary evidence of five Bishops of Cornwall in the 10th cent. and of two in the 11th cent. Henceforward Cornwall was ruled ecclesiastically by the Bishops of Exeter until our own days. The episcopal registers of Exeter often yield proof of the active energy of the bishops in this part of their diocese. Notably was this the case with Bishop Branscombe (1258–1281); in the year 1259, between 24th of September and 25th of October, he consecrated a score of Cornish churches, all of which appear to have been older foundations requiring re-dedication through rebuilding or material enlargement.

[1] On this subject, see the invaluable work of the late Mr. Langdon, *Old Cornish Crosses* (1896); also the same author's comprehensive article on *Early Christian Monuments* in vol. i. of *Vict. Co. Hist. of Cornwall* (1906).

The churches of this western peninsula differ considerably and definitely from those in any other shire or district of England. Although they lack the grace, beauty, and size of those in various other parts of the kingdom, they have distinct attractions and interest of their own, and are pre-eminently local.

The late Mr. J. D. Sedding happily expressed this in 1884, when he wrote: "There is in the older Cornish church an indefinable something which makes them seem more identified with the local surroundings than is the case with church architecture in other parts of England. These simple structures seem to be part of the simple nature of the moor and down which surround them; they have what painters call 'quality' or tone in them; they are essentially human, and eloquent of the character of the men who reared them." Elsewhere he says: "Is the architecture of Cornwall worthy of study? My answer is 'Yes' and 'No.' Yes, to such as value character in art more than nice detail; yes, to the student with a healthy instinct and a soul which will not refuse nourishment from any wholesome art however local its type or homely its savour. But for purposes of 'copy' Cornwall is the worst place in the world to come to. Cornish art is wild, rustic, moorish; it is unique; its strong salt flavour unsuits it for other markets, just as other markets will not suit Cornwall. The unique flavour of Cornish art is, to me, one of its

points of interest. It is pleasant in this welter of cosmopolitan design to be reminded that time was when art was local and parochial and provincial."

The Celtic fervour of Church feeling that ran through Cornwall in the 15th cent., and continued in full vigour until checked by Henry VIII.'s late-born reforming zeal and by the severely Puritanical leanings of Edward VI.'s guardians, manifested itself with startling liberality in the fabrics and fittings of the churches. In this it had a remarkable counterpart, which has hitherto, we believe, gone unnoticed, in western Brittany. Mr. W. H. Ward, in his recently published (September, 1911) fine work on *The Architecture of the Renaissance in France*, describes the Breton churches of the 16th cent. in terms that might be almost transferred to Cornwall. He tells of churches differing entirely from those of the rest of France, built of various granites and therefore hard in feature, relieved with mouldings of the dark, close-grained stone of Kersanton (like the Catacleuse of Cornwall), of low elevation and destitute of clerestories, and usually consisting of three equal-lengthed aisles. Then comes a difference, for he tells of the special cult of the dead so rife among the Bretons, which led to the enclosure with stately gateways of their churchyards, and of the erection therein of costly ostuaries or bone-houses, or elaborate calvaries. In Cornwall the particular strain of warm Celtic devotion happily took another direction, namely, an earnest endeavour

to realise the Death of Our Lord. Hence the costly and beautifully carved rood-screen at one time present in every Cornish church both great and small, the older chancel arches being removed for their greater display; hence, also, the symbols of the Passion, in every possible variety and combination, were everywhere the favourite designs, emphatically of the wood-carver of the bench-ends, but also of the painter of glass and the sculptor of stone. Somewhat later, too, reference is made in these pages to the appearance of the tools and implements of everyday life on not a few of these bench-ends, and their presence seems to signify that the Cornish craftsmen were thereby devoting all forms of honest labour to the Carpenter's Son. And this must certainly have been their intention when they painted on the walls of many of their churches pictures of the Wounded, Suffering Saviour shedding His Blood on the emblems of countless trades—a subject not found, we believe, outside the confines of Cornwall.[1]

With regard to the material of which the churches are constructed, granite occupies the first place. It abounds in Cornwall, running in a direction N.E. and S.W. through the county, coming to the surface in four large rounded patches, and adding gloomy grandeur and dignity

[1] Wall-paintings of Christ blessing Trades came to light at St. Breage, St. Just-in-Penwith, Lanivet, Linkinhorne, and Poundstock, and may therefore be fairly assumed to have been common in Cornish churches.

to the cliffs between St. Ives and St. Just. The earlier mediæval builders avoided any general use of this material, recognising its unsuitability for any work requiring high finish or delicacy of treatment. When, however, the desire for greater church accommodation set in with full vigour throughout Cornwall in the 15th cent., the supply of local stone other than granite for arcades, for the extended lines of walling with their windows and doorways, and especially for western towers, was quite inadequate, whilst the cost of importing great quantities of material from a considerable distance was prohibitive. General resort was then made to native granite, with a good result so far as permanence was concerned, particularly in the interior of the buildings. A simple kind of dignity was often attained by the use of this stone in 15th cent. and early 16th cent. arcading. The granite then used was "moor-stone," or blocks found lying on or near the surface of the open moor. Such granite, after centuries of exposure to frosts and rains, is naturally far inferior to the like material when procured from deep and extensive quarrying. There was, however, in all probability some late mediæval quarrying in St. Constantine parish, to the E. of Helston.

The grey granite of Cornwall requires exceeding patience and skill, even in these days of vastly improved mechanism, before it will yield itself to the more elementary processes of the sculptor's art. But fine results can be achieved if the effort is

sufficiently simple and dignified. The Londoner can at once realise this if he keeps his eyes open in crossing Blackfriars Bridge, and looks at the grandly carved capitals of the piers that flank the entrance. This beautiful grey granite, to the amount of 150,000 cubic feet, came from the Delank quarries, near St. Breward, which were first worked about 1840. They are situated in a romantic, wild, and beautiful gorge, the sight of which well repays the toil of reaching it. There is always interesting work in progress there; on the writer's first visit in 1900 great sections of the new Beachy Head lighthouse were being pieced together and numbered before transhipment. On the occasion of a second visit in 1911, the works in hand were the Cardiff waterworks and a great bridge for Rochester. When gazing at the consummate skill, backed by clever steam or water-worked appliances, necessary for the hewing, polishing, and shaping of the granite, it is wonderful to think of the ability and pains that the Cornish workmen of the 15th cent. put forth in the cutting and shaping of the great monolith piers that support the arcades of so large a number of their churches. Now and again, too, they did more than produce simple mouldings, and with good effect, as is shown, for instance, by the capitals of the piers at Advent, or the S. dooways at St. Endellion and St. Nighton. Some may admire the rich treatment of the granite of the late church

of St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston, built entirely afresh by Sir Henry Trecarrel between 1511 and 1524. The outer walls are profusely sculptured with coarsely executed ornaments, panelling, and lettering. For our own part, such overdone work in such a material seems almost to border on the vulgar, and only excites wonder as to its great cost and poor taste.

The fine 16th cent. tower of St. Probus shows, however, what good results could be produced by surface granite when well chosen and worked with care; the tower of St. Ives is another good example, and there is also some simple dignity about the lower one of Towednack. It is true, however, as remarked some years ago by Mr. Blight, that—

"Surface granite is totally unfit for delicate workmanship, being frequently studded with pieces of felspar, which, coming on sharp angles, get thrown out by exposure to the atmosphere, and the sharpness of the outline soon becomes effaced. It may be seen on most of the exposed granite towers how the angles have fretted away, and such sculpture as was attempted has been reduced to almost shapeless masses."

The chief granite towers, other than those first named, are those of St. Anthony-in-Meneage, Callington, Calstock, Cardinham, St. Cleer, St. Clether, St. Constantine, St. Crowan, St. Germoe, Helston, Illogan, St. Ive, Ladock, Luxulyan, North Hill, Pillaton, St. Paul, Roche, St. Stephen-by-Launceston, St. Stythians, and Week St. Mary.

Monolith granite piers in Perpendicular arcades are found in all parts of the county; they occur in sixty-four churches. Occasionally the capitals of those piers are of some easier worked stone; thus the capitals of Lanlivery, St. Mabyn, and St. Winnow are of St. Stephen stone, those of South Petherwin and Stoke Climsland of Polyphant stone, those of St. Pinnock of Pentewan stone, and those of Michaelstow of both Caen and Polyphant. Very large blocks of moorstone granite were sometimes used in the walling of the churches, as may be noticed at Callington, St. Just-in-Penwith, Lanlivery, and Towednack.

It should be remembered that several of the most effective of the Perp. churches are built of local shaly stone, but with doorways, windows, and facings of granite, of which Lanreath and St. Minver are good examples.

Pentewan or Pentuan stone, from the cliffs near St. Austell, supplied the greater part of the material for the fine churches of St. Austell, Fowey, Lostwithiel, and Lanteglos-by-Fowey. It may also be noticed in the arcades of Botus Fleming, St. Columb Major, Duloe, Golant, St. Goran, and Mevagissey.

The beautiful Polyphant stone, from a noted mediæval quarry in Lewannick parish, is to be seen in the arcades and tower arch of Lewannick church, in the arcades of St. Cleer, St. Gennys, and Stratton, and St. Stephen-by-Launceston, in various features of Stoke Climsland, and in the

S. doorway and in pier capitals of Michaelstow. In addition to its use for several fonts, it also occurs in the ornamental work of Callington tower, and in the stoup of Camborne.

The hard, dark Catacleuse stone from cliffs near Padstow was used now and again with excellent effect by the mediæval builders, chiefly in that district. This stone occurs in the arcades of St. Merryn and Stoke Climsland, and in the doorways of Advent, St. Breock, St. Columb Major, Egloshayle, St. Issey, Lelant, St. Mabyn, Little Petherick, and St. Paul. It is also used in monuments at Bodmin and St. Endellion, and in the stoups of St. Endellion and St. Issey; and occasionally in window tracery, as in the W. window of the tower of Zennor and in the S. windows of St. Breock.

The St. Stephen or porcelain stone, a kind of soft granite, was largely used by the mediæval builders of the 15th cent., especially for arcades. It is to be noted at Advent, Bodmin, St. Clement, St. Conan, St. Columb Minor, St. Creed, St. Cury, St. Enoder, St. Erme, St. Feock, Helland, St. Ive, St. Ives, St. Ladock, Lanivet, St. Mawgan-in-Meneage, St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, Merther, St. Mewan, St. Probus, Ruan-Lanyhorne, and St. Stephen-in-Brannel.

Considering the number of ports on the Cornish coast, the use of Caen stone was surprisingly limited. In addition to two or three fonts this oversea stone may be noticed in parts of the arcades and the S. doorway of St. Columb Major, the S. doorway of

St. Mabe, the arcade and porch of St. Mylor, and the arcades of Forrabury, St. Just-in-Penwith, St. Madron, Padstow, Poughill, and Sheviock.

A certain amount of choice building stone is supposed to have been brought by sea from the excellent quarries of Bere on the coast of S.E. Devon; it has been noticed in arches of the churches of St. Columb Major and St. Columb Minor, and also in the piers of St. Just-in-Penwith.[1]

In a few adjacent churches in the Lizard district, such as St. Grade, Landewednack, St. Mullion, St. Ruan Major, and St. Ruan Minor, great blocks of dark richly coloured stone were used from the Serpentine cliffs of Kynance, producing in the towers when mingled with light grey granite an irregular chequered effect.

The material used for mediæval fonts was rarely brought from beyond the county limits. Caen stone was imported for the fonts of Anthony, Maker, Menheniot, and Truro. The good Norm. fonts of Altarnun, Laneast, St. Germans, and Landrake, are of Dorsetshire Purbeck. Similar Norm. fonts of Egloskerry, Jacobstow, Lawhitton, St. Thomas-by-Launceston, and Warbstow are of the hard Hicks Mill Greystone. Granite is of infrequent occurrence; there is but one Norm. font of that material, namely, at Perran-Uthnoe; the three early 14th cent. fonts of St. Buryan,

[1] In each of these caves, however, it is possible that the stone is a Caen variety.

Gulval, and Sancreed are of the easier worked, sparkling granite from Ludgvan parish; there are also one or two of comparatively modern date. The dark Catacleuse stone, sometimes mistaken for Purbeck, was used in the 13th cent. fonts of St. Feock, Fowey, Ladock, and Lamorran, and in the 15th cent. fonts of St. Breock, Padstow, and St. Merryn. The hard Tintagel Greenstone supplied the material for the fonts of Forrabury, Jacobstow, St. Germans, Minster, and St. Teath. At least five old fonts are of Polyphant stone, namely, those of South Petherwin, Pillaton, Blisland, Lawhitton, and St. Tudy. The Pentewan stone, from the cliffs near St. Austell, furnished the material for upwards of a score of Cornish fonts, including some of the finest examples, such as those of St. Austell, Bodmin, St. Columb Minor, Lostwithiel, and Luxulyan. Others were formed of local sandstone, like those of St. Endellion and St. Enodoc, and one or two of St. Stephen's stone.

In the general construction of the churches, the Normans, as well as the builders of the next two centuries, made use for the most part of various local freestones, which were chiefly quarried in the E. of Ventergan in Warbstow parish, and at Tartán Down in Landrake parish, and at Hicks Grey Mill and Polyphant in Lewannick parish; in the S. Pentewan and St. Stephen, near St. Austell; and in the W. Serpentine from the Lizard cliffs, and both kinds of elvan or porphyry.

Irrespective of the wealth of ancient crosses, and remains of early sanctuaries or oratories, there is but little left in the fabrics of Cornish churches which can be definitely termed SAXON or rather PRE-CONQUEST work. The N. side of the nave and parts of the chancel of Tintagel are late pre-Conquest. There are traces of a ground-plan earlier than Norm. days at St. Breward, and there are certain indications of masonry prior to the 11th cent. in the churches of St. Clether, Laneast, and St. Stephen-by-Launceston. It is, however, quite possible that there are early remnants, now difficult to distinguish, in several other churches.

Several of the churches erected in Cornwall under the influence of the Norm. manorial lords consisted merely of chancel and nave with W. bell-turret, but erelong a cruciform plan began to prevail.

The typical Cornish church of Norm. days was CRUCIFORM, and even when consisting simply of chancel and nave it was not infrequently turned into the cross shape by the addition of transepts in the 13th and occasionally in the 14th cent. The occurrence of a single transept in many churches of the county used to be considered no small puzzle, and so long ago as 1781 a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* asked for an explanation of this anomaly. The answer is that these churches were never in their origin constructed with a single transept—as unlikely an idea as a single-winged bird—but that the later aisle development of the

15th cent. frequently absorbed one or other of such transepts. Occasionally it is clear that the builders of the Perp. period intended to construct two aisles, but that lack of funds or some other cause checked this development. The beginnings of aisles may be noted in the N. transepts of St. Egloshayle, St. Eval, St. Levan, and St. Madron, and in the S. transept of Zennor; the short N. aisles of Boconnoc and Lansallos are also obvious transept extensions.

The following is a list of churches which were undoubtedly either originally cruciform or retain more or less of that plan. Those known to be of Norm. origin are marked with an asterisk, and those of E.E. or 13th cent. style with a dagger:—

Advent†, St. Anthony-in-Roseland†, St. Anthony-in-Kerrier†, Blisland*, Boconnoc, Botus Fleming*, Bradock, St. Breock, St. Breage, St. Breward, St. Budock, Camborne†, St. Clement†, St. Columb Major, St. Crantock*, St. Creed*, St. Cubert†, St. Cuby, St. Cury, Duloe†, Egloskerry*, St. Enoder, St. Enodoc*, St. Eval†, St. Ewe*, St. Feock, Forrabury, St. Germoe*, St. Gerrans†, St. Goran*, St. Grade*, Gulval, St. Gwithian†, Helland†, St. Issey, St. Ive, St. Juliot, St. Just-in-Roseland, Kenwyn, St. Ladock†, Lamorran, Landewednack, Landrake, Laneast*, Lanlivery, Lanreath*, Lansallos, Lanteglos-by-Camelford*, Lesnewth*, St. Levan†, Manaccan*, Marhamchurch, St. Martin-by-Looe*, St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, St. Mawgan-in-Meneage†, St. Mellion*, St. Merryn*, Mevagissey,

St. Mewan*, St. Michael Caerhays*, St. Michael Penkevil, St. Michael Rock*, Morval*, St. Mylor*, St. Newlyn*, Otterham, Pelynt, St. Perran-Uthnoe, Philleigh, Pillaton, St. Pinnock, Poundstock*, Quethiock*, Rame†, St. Ruan-Lanyhorne*, Saltash*, Sancreed, St. Sennen, Sheviock†, St. Sithney*, South Hill, St. Stephen-by-Launceston*, Talland, Temple*, Trevalga*, St. Tudy, Tywardreath, Veryan, St. Wendron, St. Winnow*, and Zennor.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE is well illustrated in the churches of St. Germans and Morwenstow. There are also good doorways (marked with an asterisk) or other fairly obvious remains of this style, which will be noticed under the churches of St. Allen, St. Anthony-in-Roseland*, St. Austell, Blisland, Bodmin, Boyton, Bradock, St. Breward, St. Cleer*, St. Clether, St. Crantock, St. Cubert, St. Cury*, Egloskerry*, St. Enodoc, St. Eval, St. Ewe, Forrabury, St. Gennys, St. Germoe, St. Goran, St. John, St. Keyne*, Kilkhampton*, Landewednack*, Landrake, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Lesnewth, Liskeard, Lezant, Manaccan*, St. Martin-by-Looe, St. Mylor, St. Newlyn, South Petherwin*, Poughill, Poundstock, Roche, Saltash*, St. Stephen-in-Brannel*, St. Stephen-by-Launceston, St. Teath, Tintagel, Treneglos, Tremaine†. Five of the doorways, namely, those of St. Cury, Egloskerry, St. Michael Caerhayes, and St. Mylor (2), have sculptured tympana, and in five other cases, tympana of this

description have been built into the walls, namely, at St. Perran-Arworthal, Rame, St. Thomas-by-Launceston, Treneglos, and a second example at Egloskerry.[1] In many a church where there is no other remnant of our Norm. conquerors, the font of that period is still extant. The Norm. fonts of Cornwall are upwards of 80 in number. Of these, 34 have circular bowls either with or without ornament, and 24 have square bowls. Lewannick has an octagonal bowl, whilst the Norm. font of Tresmere is of unique triangular shape, hewn out of a block of Purbeck. There are also 17 instances of an effective late Norm. design, wherein the circular bowl, usually much enriched, has its square brim supported by 4 angle shafts. The following are the instances of this characteristically Cornish design, the best examples being marked with an asterisk: St. Austell*, Bodmin*, St. Columb Minor, St. Cubert, St. Cuby, St. Cury, St. Ewe, St. Kea*, St. Grade, Luxulyan, Maker, St. Newlyn, Roche*, South Hill, St. Stephen-in-Brannel, St. Stephen-by-Launceston, and St. Wenn*.

Cornwall does not possess any very striking examples of the FIRST POINTED or EARLY ENGLISH style of architecture, which prevailed from about 1190 to 1270. In various churches

[1] All these tympana are illustrated and described by the late Mr. Langdon in *Vict. Co. Hist. of Cornwall*, i. 446–9. For general details of this period, see Mr. E. H. Sedding's book on *Norman Architecture in Cornwall* (1909).

transepts were added, but in the majority of cases the stoutly built small Norm. churches were left undisturbed until the dawn of the 13th cent. The church of St. Anthony-in-Roseland shows beautiful E.E. work, especially in the arches of the central tower. The W. front of Talland, N. arcade of St. Minver, the N. transept of Advent, and the general features of the rebuilt St. Michael Penkevil are of the like period, as well as certain details at St. Cubert, St. Enodoc, St. Just-in-Roseland, St. Levan, Manaccan, Talland, Tintagel, and Trevalga. There was also a fair amount of steeple building during the reign of Henry III., as witnessed by parts of the towers of Crantock, St. Dominic, Duloe, Padstow, and West Looe, as well as by the small unbuttressed towers, with broached spires, of Rame and Sheviock.

E.E. fonts occur at Botus Fleming, St. Creed, St. Ervan, Herodsfoot, St. Hilary, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Menheniot, Michaelstow, Morval, Philleigh, Ruan Major, and Sheviock, in addition to the two of granite already mentioned.

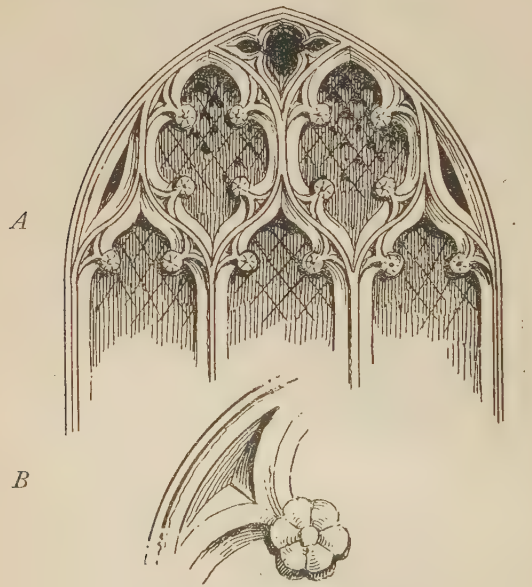
The SECOND POINTED or DECORATED period, which, broadly speaking, covered the reigns of the first three Edwards, from about 1270 to 1380, has not left many decisive marks. The notable tower and spire of Lostwithiel, the chancel of St. Ive with its beautiful five-light E. window, the chancel of Sheviock, the E. window of St. Gwinear, and various features of the great church of St. Columb Major are

the chief examples of this style. Decorated details may also be noticed at St. Cubert, St. Erney, Poughill, Quethiock, St. Wendron, and Zennor, whilst the unbuttressed towers of Advent, St. Erth, St. Germoe, St. Levan, Landewednack, St. Madron, and Sancreed, as well as those of St. Neot and Lanteglos-by-Fowey clearly pertain to the 14th cent. Fonts of this period occur at St. Illogan, St. John, Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Morval, Pillaton, Rame, Saltash, Treslothan, St. Teath, and St. Veep.

Mr. Sedding points out that there are six instances in the county of late 14th cent. (possibly early 15th) windows with flamboyant tracery; they occur at Advent and Lanteglos-by-Camelford, and two each at St. Just-in-Penwith and Padstow. The flowing late Dec. E. window of St. Wendron nearly approaches to the flamboyant. Occasionally the 15th cent. builders had sufficient admiration for good windows of the previous style as to replace them in later work; this may be noticed at St. Ive and Sheviock. This replacing also occurs in cases of some charming light Dec. windows in the N. aisles of Gunwalloe, St. Mawnan, and St. Stythians, whose N. windows appear to have been pushed out from their former places in the N. walls of the nave. All these windows have striking cusps of flower-like form; similar cusps may be noted in a light Dec. window of St. Anthony-in-Meneage.

Of the THIRD POINTED or PERPENDICULAR

period, extending roughly from the beginning of the reign of Richard II. to the end of that of Henry VIII. During the 15th cent., and particularly towards its close, there was much activity throughout Cornwall



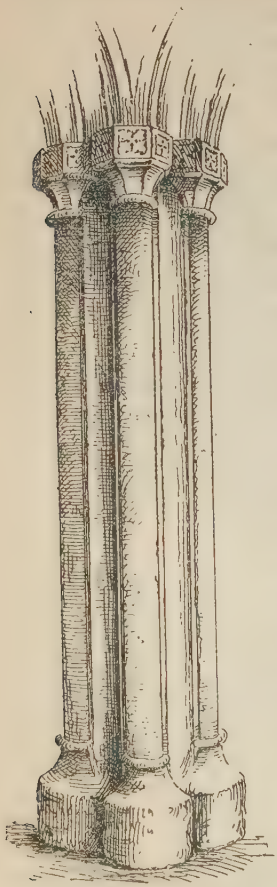
A.—Window, St. Anthony-in-Meneage
B.—Window Cusp, N. Aisle, Gunwalloe

in the rebuilding and extension of the churches. The county was at this time in a generally flourishing condition; it had taken very little part in the long-sustained strife of the Wars of the Roses, and

had hence escaped the impoverishment which inevitably accompanies warfare. There is also an unusual and striking amount of similarity in the church work of this date throughout the county. Two causes would contribute to this: first, the overweening influence of the Duchy of Cornwall, which was then at its height, and brought about more of a centralising spirit than prevailed in ordinary shires; and, secondly, the isolated position and great extent of sea-board which put a severe check on the general currents of diversified outside influences. The use of granite, so little adapted for light or lofty treatment, as well as climatic considerations, caused the results to differ materially from similar activity in other parts of England. The exterior of the great majority of Cornish churches is characterised by a high W. tower, which looks all the loftier from the lowness of the body of the church. There is an almost complete absence of clerestory; the only churches where clerestories are to be found are those of Callington, Fowey, St. Germans, and Lostwithiel. An interior peculiarity is the absence of CHANCEL ARCHES; they are entirely lacking in every 15th cent. church from the Tamar to the Land's End. There is a chancel arch remaining at Towednack, but it is of the 13th cent. Their place was taken by elaborate screens.

The granite PIERS of the four-centred arches of the arcades of this period are marvellously alike in about 90 per cent. of the Cornish churches; they

are usually described as clusters of 4 shafts, but it is more correct to say that they have 4 semi-circular shafts, with a hollow moulding between them. Where exceptions are found they are usually of an earlier date, but at St. Ives wave-mouldings take the place of the hollows between the shafts. The piers at Landulph and Laneast are circular, and at Lanteglos-by-Fowey and Zennor octagonal.



Typical 15th Cent. Granite Pier

A very considerable number of the Perp. granite WINDOWS have been renewed by restorers; the majority of the old tracery remaining is plain in character and uncusped, as at St. Minver and in many of the W. churches. Now and again there is better and more handsome window work and other details of 15th and early 16th cent. date, as at Bodmin (much renewed), St. Creed, Egloshayle, Padstow, and

Sheviock. The wholly granite church of Callington, built throughout in 1438, is noteworthy.

The PORCHES are a particular feature of not a few Cornish churches, particularly in the W. and S.W. A somewhat striking type of late 15th cent. granite porches is to be noted at St. Buryan, St. Breage, St. Just-in-Penwith, St. Madron, and St. Wendron; they are buttressed where the porch joins the aisle wall, and double buttressed at the outer angles; from the buttresses rise panelled pinnacles with rudely crocketed finials; the parapets are boldly embattled; the doorways are depressed four-centred arches under squared heads, with carved spandrels. The porches of Callington, St. Juliot, and Luxulyan are also embattled, but lack pinnacled buttresses. In the neighbourhood of Falmouth are some charming 15th cent. S. porches with exceptional entrances, having octagonal panelled jambs; they occur at St. Budock, Gunwalloe, St. Just-in-Roseland, St. Mullion, St. Mylor, and Sithney; the heads of the arches have had some simple pierced tracery, but this feature is only perfect at St. Mylor. The granite porch doorway of St. Mabe has a rude cable moulding running round outer arch and jambs, with a series of coarse fleur-de-lis on the inside; the inner enriched doorway is of Caen stone. The porches of Lelant and St. Erth, near the opposite coast, have also ornamental jambs. There are not many rooms over porches (usually by error called parvises); they are to be found at St.

Austell, Bodmin (two-storied), St. Columb Major (2), Fowey, St. Mary Magdalene Launceston, Liskeard, St. Michael Penkevil, St. Neot, St. Newlyn, and St. Stephen-by-Launceston. The porches of St. Creed, St. Juliot, Landewednack, and North Hill have stone-groined roofs, and the roof of Forrabury is composed of two slabs of granite.

There are various fine TOWERS in the county, the large majority of which are of 15th cent. date; they are of far plainer character than those of Somersetshire, for they are chiefly of granite. There is considerable rivalry among several parishes as to which possesses the highest tower, but there is little doubt that Probus occupies that position. The following list of the principal towers supplies the height of many, but in some cases it is not clear whether the height is exclusive or inclusive of the battlements, nor can the writer pledge himself as to the exact accuracy of all the figures:—

Altarnun, 109 ft.; St. Austell, 94 ft. up to battlements; Bodmin, 94 ft. to top of vanes; St. Buryan, 90 ft.; St. Cleer, 97 ft.; St. Columb Major, 90 ft.; St. Columb Minor, "about 100 ft."; Egloshayle, 82 ft.; Fowey, 126 ft.; St. Germans, 110 ft.; St. Goran, 110 ft.; St. Ives, 119 ft. (Blight); Landrake, 100 ft. to top of highest pinnacle; Lanlivery, 97 ft.; Launceston St. Mary Magdalene, 85 ft.; Linkinhorne, "said to be 120 ft."; St. Mabyn, 85 ft.; Mawgan-in-Pyder, 78 ft.; Probus, 130 ft.; Roche, 83 ft.; St. Stephen-by-Launceston, 84 ft. 8 in.; St.

Stephen-by-Saltash, "said to be 100 ft."; Stratton, 93 ft.; North Tamerton, 90 ft.; Week St. Mary, 99 ft.

The towers are for the most part in the usual place at the W. end of the nave, but there are some exceptions. Those of Duloe, Lawhitton, and Veryan are on the S. side of the church, whilst that of St. Stephen-by-Saltash is at the W. end of the N. aisle, and that of Saltash on the N. side. The towers of St. Enodoc and Blisland are to the N. of the N. transept.

St. Blazey, St. Keverne, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, and Lostwithiel have N. and S. arches, the aisles having been extended so as to bring the towers into the church; but at St. Columb Major the N. and S. archways are open, the E. and W. walls having no arches.

In six cases the towers are separated from the rest of the fabric, the nature of the site in each case giving rise to this peculiarity; they occur at St. Feock, Gunwalloe, Gwennap, Lamorran, St. Mylor, and Talland.

Three of the loftiest towers of the far west have the newel stairs surmounted by an angle turret which rises above the battlements, namely, those of St. Buryan, St. Gwinear, and St. Paul; other towers, such as those of St. Just-in-Roseland, St. Kew, Landrake, Landulph, Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Luxulyan, St. Martin-by-Looe, and St. Stephen-by-Saltash, and St. Veryan, have the like construction, though less emphasised. St. Dennis and St.

Cury have a slight elevation over the stair turret, crowned by a central pinnacle. In several cases the towers have panelled or octagonal pinnacles of more or less stateliness, at the angles of the battlements, crowned with crocketed finials, and rising from corbels at the base of the topmost stage of the tower; some of the best examples of this treatment occur at St. Ive, Fowey, Lawhitton, St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, St. Anthony-in-Meneage, and Callington.

Spires are of rare occurrence in Cornwall; there are fourteen now standing, exclusive of two or three of modern construction; those marked with an asterisk have been rebuilt:—St. Agnes, St. Anthony-in-Roseland, St. Cubert, St. Enodoc, St. Eval*, St. Ewe, St. Gerrans, St. Hilary*, St. Keverne, Lostwithiel, Menheniot, St. Minver*, Rame, and Sheviock.

A remarkable feature of some Cornish churches —not exactly reproduced elsewhere in England, though found in Pembrokeshire—is what may be best described as SQUINT PASSAGES. They occur at St. Cury, Landewednack, Landrake, St. Mawgan-in-Meneage, Pillaton, and Quethiock, and there are traces of their former occurrence at a few other churches. These passages are formed at the junction of transepts and chancel, the wall being thickened out by projections, whilst within the passage is a low-side window and the base of the stairway to the rood-loft.

The position of such LOW-SIDE WINDOWS was

well suited for what was almost certainly their object, namely, the ringing of the sanctus bell by the altar-clerk to warn outsiders of the Holy Mysteries. Cornwall has not many of these

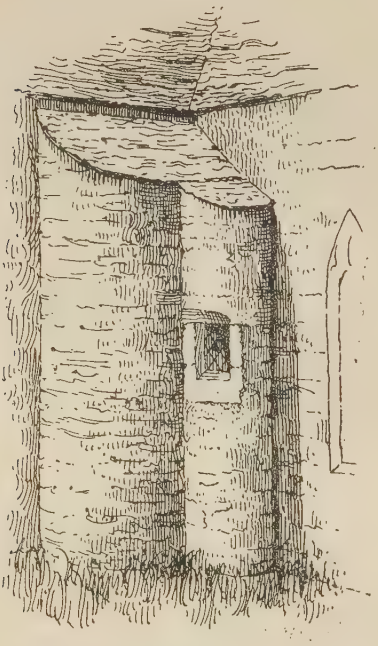
Passage-Squint, St. Mawgan-in-Meneage

windows. Whatever may have been their object, the intelligent ecclesiologist will always set his face sternly against the leper theory, a modern fancy based on a foolish conceit.[1] Lepers were forbidden

[1] See *Some Popular Archæological Errors and Fictions* (*Antiquary*, vol. xxx. 48–54).

churchyards as well as churches, and Cornwall made abundant provision for them in hospitals, each of which had its own chapel and priest.[1]

In the following churches pre-Reformation ALTAR



Exterior of Passage-Squint, St. Cury

SLABS or *mensæ* remain:—Blisland, St. Breward, Callington, Camborne, St. Columb Major, St. Creed, St. Ewe, Lanreath, Lesnewth, Linkinhorne, St.

[1] *Mediæval Hospitals of England* (1909), 203.

Madron, St. Michael Penkevil (2), South Petherwin, Phillack, Poundstock, St. Probus, Rame, Tintagel, Towednack, Tywardreath, St. Veep, and St. Wendron. There are also altar slabs in the remains of chapels at St. Clether, St. Madron, and Tintagel. Special features of some of these slabs are discussed under the respective churches.

Stone SEDILIA are not numerous; most of the examples are earlier than the 15th cent. The difficulty of producing refined work in granite doubtless often prevented them being attempted in the Perp. period; substitutes of timber would be provided. Triple sedilia occur at St. Gwithian, St. Ive, Menheniot, St. Michael Penkevil, and Sheviock; there are single ones at Anthony East and St. Gulval.

PISCINÆ are, of course, of continuous occurrence. There are three examples with Norm. shafts at Altarnun, St. Creed, and Egloskerry; two double instances, of late 13th cent., at St. Newlyn and St. Just-in-Roseland; and two remarkable shafted ones of Perp. date at Bodmin and St. Mylor.

With regard to old PULPITS of stone and wood, there is in the church of Egloshayle a 13th cent. stone pulpit of Caen stone, and there is another of like date and material in the modern church of St. Paul, Truro.[1] There are pre-Reformation oak pulpits at Bodmin (1491), Camborne, Laneast,

[1] Some mystery appears to attach to this latter pulpit. The church of St. Paul was built in 1848, and much restored in 1884,

Launceston St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston St. Thomas, Padstow, and Porthilly. The pulpit of Mawgan-in-Pyder is Marian, and those of St. Winnow, Fowey (1601), Lanreath and St. Mylor, Elizabethan. Jacobean examples occur at Boconnoc, St. Kew, St. Mellion, and Stratton; and Carolean at Blisland, St. Teath (1630), South Petherwin (1632), and Liskeard (1636). Lawhitton pulpit is dated 1655, and Marhamchurch is about the same period. The following pulpits are mainly constructed out of old bench-ends:—St. Cubert, St. Cuby, Golant, Jacobstow, Phillack, Ruan-Lanyhorne, St. Sampson, and St. Stephen-in-Brannel. The pulpit of St. Ive is 1700, and that of Truro is inlaid Chippendale.

The county does not possess any pre-Reformation CHURCH PLATE, but there are a considerable number of Elizabethan chalices, many of which retain their paten-covers. The best example is at St. Stythians, where the chalice has a height of $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., whilst the cover is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Other cups and covers, mostly of the year 1576, occur at Constantine, Crantock, St. Erme, St.

At some date since the restoration an interesting old stone pulpit was placed in the S. aisle of the quire, where it stands meaningless and unused. Considerable efforts have been made by myself and by two local antiquaries to obtain the answers to two simple questions —Whence came this pulpit, and at what date?—and so far without avail. Failing to find the vicar disengaged when I called in August 1911, I asked these questions, enclosing a post card for reply. Although the vicar had been there since 1897, this was his answer: "The questions you ask me are the very ones to which I have long been seeking answers"!

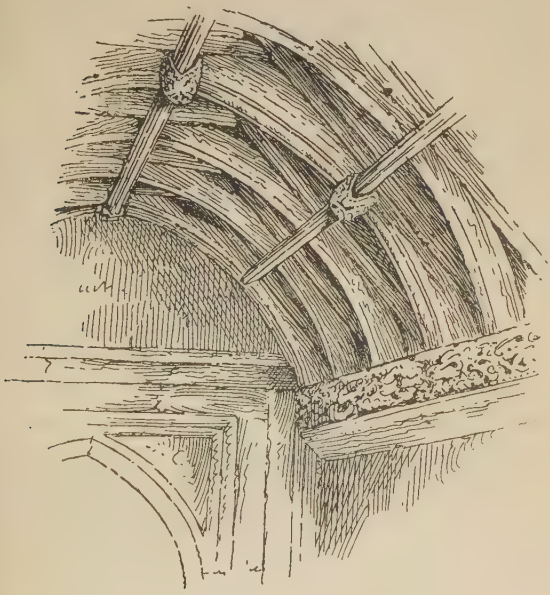
Gennys, St. Issey, Jacobstow, St. Kew, Kilkhampton, Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Linkinhorne, Ludgvan, St. Mabe, Morwenstow, Otterham, Pelynt, Perran-Arworthal, St. Perran-Uthnoe, North Tamerton, Temple, Trevalga, St. Wendron, and St. Winnow. There are cups without patens at St. Austell (2), Manaccan, Sancreed, and Towednack. There are patens without cups at St. Agnes, Devoran, Duloe, Merther, and Launceston St. Mary Magdalene. At Menheniot are two beautiful stoneware flagons, with collars and lids of silver, the one dated 1578, and the other 1581. At St. Mabyn is a standing cup surmounted by a statuette (1576) used as a chalice. At St. Mabe is a beautiful tazza of 1577, presented to the church about 1700.

When the wave of church extension and rebuilding swept over Cornwall in the 15th cent., the buildings were almost invariably supplied with ROOFS of the coved wagon-head or cradle type, the timbers dividing the interior into square panels. The wall-plates and bosses are generally well carved, and often all the braces, ribs, and purlins. The mediæval plan usually adopted (St. Ives is an exception) was to use laths, plaster, and whitewash to fill up the panels, which had the effect of considerably lightening these unclerestoried buildings, and thus showing up the beauties of the carving. Unfortunately, the earlier restorers ejected these beautiful local roofs of carved oak, substituting, as at St. Minver, high-pitched roofs of pitch-pine.

Certain later restorers, in churches otherwise fairly well treated, as at St. Teath, St. Tudy, and St. Kew in N.E. Cornwall, insisted on clearing out all the plaster, so that you either look through a carved grill at the open spaces and rough timber beyond, or else find the delightful light plaster superseded by nicely planed and stained planks. The contrast comes out well at St. Teath, where the side aisles happily retain the whitewashed plaster, whilst the nave is rendered gloomy and bewildering, as you look up, by the spaces being opened out.[1] This treatment, however, only occurs in a minority of cases; the careful restorers of such churches as Blisland, St. Breock, St. Buryan, Callington, St. Cleer, St. Endellion, Landewednack, Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Luxulyan, St. Mabyn, St. Mellion, Menheniot, St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, St. Mullion, Pillaton, Poughill, and several others have wisely retained the plaster. The roof carvings at Menheniot, Pillaton, St. Ive, and Lansallos, and of the S. aisles of Padstow and Egloshayle, are exceptionally good. It was usual to roof the porches after

[1] The writer has seen several wagon roofs of both Cornish, Devon, and Somerset churches in course of restoration, including Lanteglos-by-Fowey, and considers the proofs as to mediæval plastering irrefutable; in this he is supported by several architects of eminence, and by other ecclesiological observers. He is aware that a distinguished architect takes the opposite view, but he does not consider his statements or arguments in any way convincing. It is much to be hoped that Cornish ecclesiologists will insist on the retention of the remaining unrestored wagon roofs in their original condition.

this wagon-head fashion, and the destructive architects who have cleared out these charming W. county roofs or stripped them of their plaster have occasionally suffered them to remain in the porches.



Porch Roof, St. Nighton

Porches with more or less well-carved timbers of this stamp occur at Advent, Anthony East, St. Austell, St. Clement, Cornelly, St. Dominic, Gunwalloe, St. Just-in-Roseland, Laneast, Lanlivery, Lansallos, Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Lawhitton, St. Minver, Menheniot (2), St. Nighton, Pillaton,

Sancreed, Sheviock, Sithney, Treneglos, St. Veep, and St. Winnow. It was customary in the better churches, especially in the chancel or its aisles, to have small full-length figures of angels standing on corbels, carved on the wall-plates, and placed at the springing of the braces. Some of these angels may still be observed at Bodmin, St. Ive, St. Ives, St. Kew, St. Mullion, St. Neot, Padstow, and St. Stephen-by-Saltash.

By the end of the 15th cent., there was probably not a single parish church left in Cornwall which did not possess a more or less handsome CHANCEL SCREEN surmounted by rood and rood-loft. This wealth of woodwork, as shown also in the well-carved benches, is a proof of the fervour of Cornish church building in Tudor days, for this wind-swept county was in many parts but poorly equipped with trees. The evidence of the use of the rood-lofts is nowhere else in England so conspicuous and of such constant occurrence. In addition to a considerable number of instances where the remains of previous rood-stairs can be readily traced, they are extant in fairly substantial repair, with upper and lower doorways, in about 60 churches. There is generally a projection in the outer wall to cover the newel stairs. The most usual side for access was the N.; 36 of the extant rood-stairs are on the N. side, and 23 on the S. At St. Just-in-Penwith and at St. Cury there are stairs in the walls of both aisles, and two

rood-turrets remain at St. Austell. At St. Keverne there are three sets of stairways in the N. wall. The popular notion as to the reading of the Gospel at High Mass from the rood-loft of parish churches is an error; such a use was confined to collegiate or minster churches. Hence the width of the doorways and the size of the stairs at the collegiate church of St. Buryan. The usual narrowness of Cornish rood-stairs and their approaches, as commonly shown throughout the parish churches of England, prohibited their use by richly vested priests. Parochial rood-lofts were chiefly used for instrumental or vocal use. The stairs often yield evidence of considerable use; notably is this the case at Sheviock, where the steps were so much worn that they were recapped. That rare feature, an outside entrance to a rood-loft, occurs at St. Anthony-in-Meneage. At St. Just-in-Roseland and St. Newlyn, the rood-stairs have been utilised to give access to the pulpit.

Crass prejudice and vulgar lack of taste of the first half of the 19th cent. did more to bereave Cornwall of her once beautiful chancel screens than Reformation vehemence or Puritan malevolence. The screens of at least 14 churches are known to have been destroyed during that period. There is no ancient rood-loft remaining, and in only two cases is the original vaulting extant, namely, at St. Ewe and St. Mawgan-in-Pyder. At St. Budock there is a considerable array of painted figure panels,

and there are also remains of painted figure work at Davidstow, Gunwalloe, Lanreath, Launcells, St. Mawnan, Poundstock, and Tywardreath.

The following is a list of old Cornish chancel screens and fragments now extant; the best examples are marked with an asterisk, and a mere fragment or fragments with a dagger:—Altarnun*, St. Austell†, Blisland† (base), Bodmin†, St. Budock* (base), St. Buryan* (restored), St. Boyton (base, &c.), St. Colan (base), St. Columb Minor†, St. Constantine†, Crantock† (restored), St. Creed†, St. Cuby†, Davidstow† (restored), St. Dominic†, Duloe†, St. Ewe*, St. Eval (former parclose), St. Enoder†, St. Enodoc (base), St. Giles-in-the-Heath†, Gunwalloe†, St. Gwinear* (base), St. Juliot†, St. Just-in-Penwith†, St. Kew† (restored), St. Ladock†, Landulph (base), Laneast*, Lanreath* (restored), St. Levan, Luxulyan†, St. Madron† (restored), St. Mawgan-in-Pyder*, St. Mawnan†, St. Merryn†, St. Minver†, Morwenstow† (restored), St. Mullion (base), St. Mylor (base), St. Newlyn†, South Petherwin†, St. Phillack†, Porthilly, Poundstock†, St. Probus†, St. Ruan Major†, Sancreed* (base), St. Stephen-by-Launceston†, St. Stephen-by-Saltash†, Talland†, Tintagel, Veryan†, Week St. Mary†, and St. Winnow* (restored).

Parts of the old parclose screens may be noted at Boconnoc, St. Breward, St. Crantock, Duloe, St. Ewe, St. Germans, Treverbyn (restored), St. Martin-by Looe, and Talland; at Bodmin, low parclose

screens have been constructed out of old bench-ends and screen fragments.

During the last few years there have been various restorations of old screens; the two most effective, each with loft and rood, are Blisland by Mr. Eden, and Crantock by Mr. E. H. Sedding. The restoration of the screen of St. Buryan in 1910 has been marred by raising the height. There are also excellent restorations at Lanreath and St. Winnow. Entirely new screens have been erected at Breage, Callington, St. Columb Major, Forrabury, Launceston, Little Petherick, Sheviock, and Whitstone. New screens have been placed right across the churches of St. Cleer and St. Neot, but the effect is not good, as the old levels have been discarded.

The most characteristic feature of the interior of a 15th cent. Cornish church was the seating throughout with substantial OAK BENCHES or seats, the ends of which were invariably carved with some degree of vigorous effect and much pains. Occasionally these bench-ends are of heraldic pattern. On the bench-ends at St. Teath are the arms of Arundell impaling Peverell, and Fitzjames impaling Peverell. The arms of Roscarrock impaling Grenville are on one of the bench-ends in the church of St. Endellion, and those of Archdeckne and Hascombe at St. Austell. The arms of the see of Winchester are on a bench in the church of Davidstow. At St. Breward are the arms of Bodmin priory. The arms of Henry VI. occur at St. Eval.

Later heraldic bearings may be noticed on the benches of Braddock, St. Gwinear, and Landulph. St. Teath has a large number of these bench-ends still preserved, as well as the old benches themselves. Several of them bear the monogram I H C and a crowned M for the Blessed Virgin. These two designs are repeated in various churches, as well as different forms of the Latin and St. Andrew's cross. Occasionally there are special varieties, such as the Virgin and St. Joseph, with a bullock's head between them, at Davidstow, a satirical one at Padstow of a fox preaching to geese, a merman at Gwinear, and a mermaid at Zennor. But by far the commonest subject for treatment on these bench-ends are the many symbols of the Passion, arranged after various fashions, but, for the most part, having only one or two symbols on the same panel. Such are—the crown of thorns, the nails and hammer, the reed and spear, the vesture, the dice, the pillar and scourges, the ladder, the pierced hands and feet, and the cock of St. Peter's betrayal. These symbols are predominant among the notable bench-ends of the church of Launcells.

Various other examples of them may be noticed at the churches of St. Teath, Michaelstow, St. Breward, and Laneast, and further W. at St. Mullion and St. Keverne. Some forty or fifty years ago it was almost impossible to find a church anywhere in the county without a considerable

number, or at all events some remnants of these bench-ends. But the evil work of "restoration" has, to our own certain knowledge, been the cause of the loss of much of this characteristic work. During visits to Cornwall in the "sixties" of last cent., bench-ends and other beautiful bits of fine old oak carving, from roofs and elsewhere, were to be met with worked up into public-house settles, or serving as sideboards or ornamental panelling in the houses of gentlefolk and well-to-do tradesmen. Others could be seen rotting in timber-yards or at village builders, where they could be picked up for a trifle. Especially was this the case in the neighbourhood of Tintagel and Boscastle. In some of the rather better "restorations" they did not actually destroy all the old woodwork, but, with strange perversity, wrested it from its proper use. Thus, at St. Breward, some of the best of the bench-ends were painted and gilded and stuck up over the altar to form an unsightly and unseemly reredos. Many others were hammered together to form pulpits.

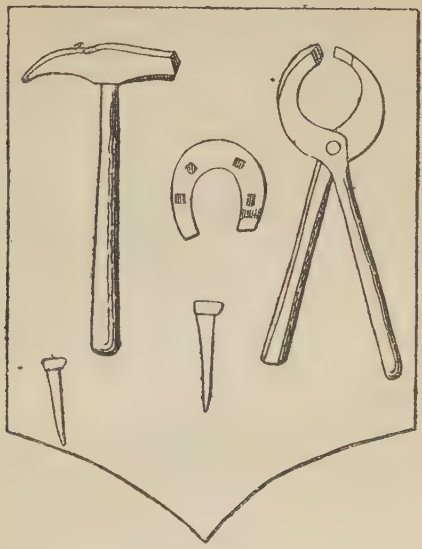
The student of old English wood-carving in Cornwall cannot fail to notice that there were somewhat varying schools of design in different parts of the county. The bench-ends and other carving, for instance, of the Land's End and Lizard churches differ not a little from that of N.E. Cornwall, the former being somewhat more delicate in treatment. The nave of the church of St. Minver has a great number of handsome late bench-ends in

flowing arabesque patterns, and there are also floriated designs on the numerous benches at Cardinham. The fine set at Altarnun are chiefly 16th cent. The following list includes the churches where the best examples of this local carving are to be found; an asterisk marks the more important collections:— Altarnun*, St. Austell, Bodmin*, Cardinham, St. Columb Major*, St. Enoder, St. Eval, St. Goran, St. Ives, St. Juliot, St. Keverne*, Kilkhampton*, Landulph, Laneast*, Lansallos, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Launcells*, Lawhitton, St. Levan, Lewannick, St. Madron, Mawgan-in-Pyder*, Michaelstow, St. Minver, Morwenstow, St. Mullion*, St. Newlyn, St. Perran-Zabuloe, Poughill*, Poundstock, St. Probus, Sheviock, Stratton*, Talland*, North Tamerton, St. Teath*, Tywardreath, St. Winnow*, and Zennor.

It is also worth noting that a considerable number are carved with double initials, many of which are of 15th or early 16th cent. date. Such lettering, as well as specific coats of arms, are evidences that the appropriation of church seats was by no means of post-Reformation origin. Pairs of initials may, for example, be noted on bench-ends in the churches of Bodmin, St. Budock, St. Goran, St. Juliot, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, St. Levan, Mullion, North Tamerton, and St. Winnow.

Much interest attaches to certain other bench-ends which are carved with tools or implements. There is a fine series of blacksmith's tools in the church of St. Ives. Various tinners' implements

occur on the bench-ends of St. Austell, and one at St. Columb Major. A one-sided spade with an agricultural basket appears on a bench-end at Kilkhampton. It is generally supposed that carvings of this description were presented to the



Blacksmith's Tools, Bench-end, St. Ives

church by those who used the tool or implement in question; but it is much more interesting to believe that they were intended to show the consecration of varied forms of labour and trade, being thus analogous to the remarkable Cornish wall-paintings of Christ blessing the Trades.[1]

[1] See the *Reliquary*, N.S., vol. ii. 161–171; vol. v. 42–45.

There are but few original DOORS left in the churches of Cornwall; they may be noticed at Callington, Marhamchurch, Morval, St. Mullion (2), St. Neot (porch chamber), Quethiock, St. Stephen-by-Launceston, St. Stephen-by-Saltash, and St. Thomas-by-Launceston.

Several 17th cent. shaft ALMS-BOXES remain (see Index); there are two of exceptional interest, the painted example at St. Teath, and the quaintly carved instance at Lostwithiel.

The county possesses a good variety of BRASSES, though there are no early examples. The more noteworthy are effigies of priests at Mawgan-in-Pyder and Padstow, of Margery Arundell at Anthony, and to civilians at Cardinham and Landrake.

The following is a list of churches where brasses occur:—Anthony East, Blisland, St. Breock, St. Budock, Callington, Cardinham, St. Colan, St. Columb Major, St. Constantine, St. Crowan, St. Erme, Fowey, St. Gluvias, St. Goran, St. Grade, Helston, Illogan, St. Ives, St. Just-in-Roseland, Lanlivery, Landrake, Landulph, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Lostwithiel, Madron, St. Mawgan-in-Pyder (several), St. Mellion, Menheniot, St. Michael Penkevil, Minster, St. Minver, Padstow, Pelynt, St. Probus, Quethiock, Ruan-Lanyhorne, St. Sithney, St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Stratton, North Tamerton, Tintagel, Truro, and St. Wendron.[1]

[1] See the excellent *Monumental Brasses of Cornwall* (1882), by the late Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin.

Cornwall is not specially distinguished for its MONUMENTAL REMAINS other than those in brass. Sepulchral slabs of the 13th cent., with Norman-French marginal inscriptions, occur at Bodmin, St. Breock, St. Buryan, Little Petherick, and St. Merryn. At Ruan-Lanyhorne there is the 13th cent. semi-effigy of an ecclesiastic. There are a few more or less mutilated early stone effigies yet extant, namely, in the churches of Botus Fleming, St. Breward, Lansallos, St. Mawgan-in-Meneage, and Stratton. At Egloskerry and St. Teath are effigies of 14th cent. laymen; at Duloe a 15th cent. armoured effigy; at Callington a noble one of 1503; and at Bodmin the fine monument of Prior Vyvyan, 1533. Two 17th cent. kneeling effigies are on a tomb at St. Dominic. There are various mural kneeling effigies of later date, as at Davidstow, St. Mellion, Minster, St. Mylor, and St. Stephen-by-Saltash. At Truro is the costly but unsightly monument of John Roberts and his wife, 1614, with semi-recumbent effigies. There is an incised slab effigy at Helland, 1500, and another at South Hill, 1507. The towering wooden monument in Lanreath church, with diminutive effigies, erected in 1623, is without a known parallel. But the special characteristic of the later monuments of Cornwall is the use of slabs of slate within the churches, though the stupidity of certain church "restorers" has ejected them into the churchyard, or even brought about their destruction. Viewed rightly, these slate memorials

are highly interesting evidences of the local art of the 16th and 17th centuries; they are cunningly carved with effigies, armorial bearings, or handsome borders in low relief. A few are of the 16th cent., as at Whitstone, 1535; Lanivet, 1559; Talland, 1572; St. Thomas-by-Launceston, 1576 and 1578; Michaelstow, 1577; and Lanhydrock, 1599. Good 17th cent. examples may be noted at Blisland, Bodmin, St. Breock, St. Breward, St. Creed, Davidstow, Egloshayle, St. Ewe, St. Ive, Landrake, Lanlivery, Lanreath, Lelant, Ludgvan, St. Madron, St. Minver, St. Neot, St. Newlyn, North Hill, Pelynt, Porthilly, St. Stephen-by-Launceston, St. Teath, and St. Tudy.[1]

As to the mediæval WALL-PAINTINGS (often, but quite erroneously, termed frescoes), the story of their uncovering and subsequent destruction, either with intention or by wanton carelessness, in Cornwall is exceptionally sad. In Mr. Keyser's *South Kensington List of Mural and other Painted Decorations* (3rd ed., 1883) 48 Cornish examples are given, and several more have come to light. As all the old churches of this county had plastered interior walls, it is highly probable that they were all more or less embellished by sacred designs in colour. Reformation and Puritan excesses destroyed many, and whitewashed more. In the

[1] Seven slate memorials were shamelessly ejected from St. Thomas-by-Launceston in 1871, and now lie in the churchyard. The like action characterised the restorations of Lanteglos-by-Camelford and St. Mabyn, as well as several other churches.

latter case, care and attention will often restore the greater part. But Cornwall has within the last thirty or forty years lost most of its recovered examples, occasionally through the unwarrantable and repulsive practice of stripping rubble walls of their skin, of which St. Just-in-Penwith is an egregious instance, and more often through Philistine objections or careless indifference. The chief remains of wall-paintings now to be noted are at St. Breage, Linkinhorne, Morwenstow, Poughill, Poundstock, and St. Thomas-by-Launceston.[1]

The church of St. Neot is celebrated for its exceptional wealth of late mediæval PAINTED GLASS, second to none in any parish church in England. There is also notable old glass at St. Winnow and St. Kew. As to less important remains, see Index.

The following churches retain painted panel copies of the celebrated 1643 LETTER OF CHARLES I., expressing his gratitude to the particular loyalty of Cornwall; several have disappeared within the last half-century:—St. Austell, St. Breage, Calstock, Camborne, Cardinham, Creed, St. Dominic, St. Erth, St. Ewe, Fowey, Gwennap, St. Gwinear, Illogan, St. Kea, St. Keverne, Landulph, Lanlivery, Lanreath, Lelant, Menheniot, St. Minver, St. Mylor, St. Neot, St. Perran-Zabuloe, Philleigh, Poughill, St. Probus, St. Sennen, Sithney, St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Truro, Veryan, and St. Winnow.

[1] See the detailed account of surviving and destroyed mural paintings in the *R.I.C.* (1901–2), vol. xv. 141–160.

Modern paper copies have been noted at St. Budock, St. Stythians, and St. Mawnan. At the last of these, where the letter is accompanied by a big frame and a costly old engraving, the queer mistake has been made of dating the letter 1642 instead of 1643.

In the great majority of cases the letter dates from the restoration of the monarchy, the originals having been destroyed during the Commonwealth. The copies differ slightly in orthography and exact expression. The following is a verbatim copy of the one on the walls of the church of St. Minver.

C. R.

A Letter of Thanks from King Charles 1st of Blessed Memory, Dated Sept: 10, 1643.

We are so highly sensible of y^e^ extraordinary Merits of our County of Cornwall of their zeal for y^e^ Defence of our Person & y^e^ Just Rights of our Crown in a time When we could contribute So Little to Our own Defence or their Assistance, in a time When not only no Reward appeared, But great & probable Dangers Were threatned to Obedience & Loyalty of men Great & Eminent Courage & patience in their indefatigable prosecution of thinges at Work against so Potent an Enemy Backt With so Strong Rich Populous Cities & so plentifully furnished with Men Arms Money Ammunition & provisions of all kinds & of the Wonderfull Successes with Which it hath pleased Almighty God though With the Loss of Some Eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by us to reward their Loyalty & patience By

Many Strange Victories over their & our Enemies, In dispite of all humane probabilities & all Imaginable Disadvantages that as We Cannot be forgetful of so great Deserts, So We Cannot but desire to publish to all the World & perpetuate to all time the Memory of their Merits & of Our acceptance of the Same & to that end we do hereby tender our royal thanks to that our County in y^e^ most Publick and lasting Manner We can devise Commanding Copies hereof to be printed & published & one of them to be read in every Church & Chapel therein & to be keept for ever as a record in y^e^ Same y^t^ as Long as the History of these times & of this Nation shall Continue the Memory of how Much y^e^ County hath Merited from us & our Crown may be derived with it to Posterity: Given at our Camp at Sudly Castle y^e^ 10^th^ of September, 1643.

Although many fell victims to the earlier restorations of last century, several good examples of ROYAL ARMS, both panel-painted and in plaster, are extant. In three cases, namely, at Blisland (1604), Lanhydrock, and South Petherwin, the arms are those of James I.; they are very seldom found in English churches. The arms of Charles I. are at St. Feock, St. Newlyn, St. Mylor, and Poughill. The feathers of Charles II. as Prince of Wales, dated 1635, appear at Lanreath, and his arms, mostly dated 1660, at Cardinham, St. Columb Minor, St. Ive, St. Juliot, Lanreath, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, St. Mawnan, St. Merryn, Mevegissey, St. Minver, St. Mylor, Pillaton, St. Veep, Warleggan, and Week St. Mary. The arms of James II. (1605) occur at

St. Sampson. At Lanteglos-by-Fowey there is a singular panel on which are painted the national emblems of rose, thistle, harp, and fleur-de-lis; it is of Jacobean date.

As to the BELLS of the churches, the late Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin gave a detailed account in the pages of the *Reliquary* between 1874 and 1877. The mediæval bells recorded by him numbered about 50, and were noted at the following churches:—St. Allen (1), St. Anthony-in-Meneage (1), St. Clement (2), St. Clether (2), St. Colan (1), St. Creed (1), St. Dennis (1), St. Erney (1), St. Ervan (1), St. Feock (2), St. Grade (1), Gunwalloe (3), St. John (1), St. Just-in-Penwith (2), St. Kea (1), St. Keyne (1), Landewednack (3), Lansallos (1), St. Mawgan-in-Pyder (1), Merther (1), St. Michael Caerhayes (3), Michaelstow (1), St. Michael's Mount (3), St. Mylor (1), Otterham (2), St. Perran Arworthal (1), Little Petherick (2), Rame (1), Towednack (1), Tremayne (1), Tresmere (2), Trevalga (1), Trewen (1), and Zennor (2). These are all still extant, with the exception of that of St. Mylor, which was recast in 1888.

The total number of bells in the towers of the old parish churches then numbered 872. Since that time the number has materially risen. Up to 1876 rings of eight bells swung in the towers of seven churches, namely, those of St. Austell, Bodmin, St. Columb Major, Fowey, Kenwyn, Penzance, and Stoke Climsland. These rings of eight now number sixteen. To those already enumerated must be

added Camborne (1882), Cardinham, Egloshayle (1907), Helland (1888), Helston (1905), St. Kea (1904), Lanlivery, Launceston St. Mary Magdalene (1901), and Stratton (1878). The cathedral church of Truro has a ring of ten bells.[1]

There is a curious adjunct to not a few of the churches of Cornwall, in the shape of the old village STOCKS. The stocks of an English village usually

The Stocks, Lostwithiel

stood near the church, but that was an accidental juxtaposition, arising from the fact that the green or open space for the most part adjoined the church, and that it was the most public place in the township. The custom has, however, sprung up of late years in Cornwall of sheltering the stocks under the church fabric, sometimes in the porch and sometimes at the W. end of the church. This is, of course, done from an antiquarian point of view, and from that aspect it is wholly commendable. But, for our own part, we confess that there is something a little incongruous if not irreverent in the presence of these

[1] As to Bell Ringers' rhymed rules, see Index.

coarse deterrents of sin in the House of God. They are to be seen in the churches of Anthony East, Botus Fleming,* St. Cleer, St. Clement,* St. Keverne, Laneast, Lanreath, Lansallos,* Lostwithiel, St. Mabyn,* Maker, St. Merryn, St. Minver, Padstow, Pillaton, St. Probus, Quethiock, Sheviock, St. Stephen-by-Saltash, and Talland, and they may possibly have been overlooked in a few other instances. In all these cases they are to be found in the porches, except when marked with an asterisk; St. Clement's is the most repellent, for the stocks in that church almost touch the font. These stocks are all provided with 6 holes, except at St. Merryn and Padstow where there are 8, and at Lanreath and Talland where, strange to say, there are the odd number of 7. In two or three instances some of the holes are much smaller, and apparently intended for women.

Cornwall has suffered pre-eminently in the matter of the RESTORATION of its church fabrics; and deservedly severe comments on the treatment of both fabrics and fittings in the mid-Victorian period occur with some frequency in these pages. It is only fair, however, to add that the condition of not a few of the churches was most deplorable at that period. Indeed, it would be difficult to exaggerate the foul condition and gross neglect of several within our own memory. There were few more competent architectural antiquaries of the last generation than Mr. E. H. Godwin. This gentleman contributed valuable and comprehensive articles to the

Archæological Journal in 1853, and again in 1861, on the churches of this county. He wrote with considerable indignation as to the state in which he found some of the churches. When writing about St. Ruan Major he describes it as "if possible more green and mouldy than any I have ever seen; the parish, like most of the parishes in this locality, is very poor, the landowners non-resident, the churches decaying, rotting with damp, choked with filth of bats or birds, unfit for decent worship, with unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution."

The recollection of facts such as these should temper our indignation with the rash and destructive way in which many a restoration or rebuilding was carried out when true Church devotion began to revive and kindle in the extreme W. At all events, Cornwall is now entirely destitute of any churches in a scandalous condition, which is more than can be said of several other English dioceses. From the Tamar to the Land's End, the churches are now, without exception, decent and comely for worship, whilst several of the more recent restorations, such as those of Blisland, St. Crantock, St. Creed, Lanreath, and St. Winnow, show not only a true conception of the dignity and beauty which ought to be associated with the Houses of God, but also a true conservative respect for all the good work of past generations.

Advent (*St. Athewenna*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, continuous S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Plain Norm. circular font. N. transept E.E. with lancet lights; rebuilt, but windows reinserted. Roof of S. transept fell through fall of snow in 1870; transept then removed and archway built up. The buttressed tower late 14th cent.; also flamboyant E. window of S. aisle. Granite arcade of 5 arches, all capitals carved with four-leaved flowers, late 15th cent., as also are porch, arch into N. transept, and wagon roofs of nave, aisle, and porch. Doorway into porch is of Catacleuse stone, with well-carved spandrels and flowers in hollows of mouldings. Note boss in porch roof, carved with 3 Tau crosses. Much rebuilt in 1847–8. (Registers, 1709.)

St. Agnes.—Church unhappily destroyed in 1848; new one in Dec. style built by Mr. St. Aubyn. (Registers, 1601.)

St. Allen (*St. Alleyne*).—Chancel, nave of 6 bays, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Blocked-up N. doorway is Trans.-Norm., *c.* 1100; arch round, but capitals of jambs have trefoil foliage;

E.E. lancet in N. wall of chancel. Rest of windows and other old details are Perp. Font is a "make-up"; Mr. Sedding thinks present square bowl is base of old font. (Registers, 1680.)

Altarnun.—The large church of *St. Nonna* consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Enlarged and rebuilt throughout in 2nd half of 15th cent. Square Norm. font of Purbeck has 4 geometrically divided circles, and heads at angles. Detached Norm. piscina shaft in N. aisle; part of Norm. capital built into N. wall of this aisle. Lofty but plain tower of three stages, 109 ft. high, is Perp., like rest of church, but lower stages are about 50 years older than the upper part. Church restored in 1867, when nave and chancel roofs were renewed, but roofs of aisles and of both porches are original; walls unfortunately stripped of plaster. Noble rood-screen (restored in 1888) right across church, with 3 pairs of gates; head of each bay filled with good original tracery, but fan-vaulting is new; panelling of base curious, 3 plain panels alternate with 3 traceried ones. Altar rails extend right across church, only 4 ft. from E. walls of chancel aisles, dated 1684, and bear names of the vicar and churchwardens. Chancel extends further eastward; altar stands 7 ft. clear of E. wall. Each side of E. window are singular early 17th cent. paintings on deal panels; S. one represents Administration of Eucharist, with lighted candles on altar; N. one

the Crucifixion. A wealth of carved bench-ends of early 16th cent.; they include representation of a sword-dance, and jester with cap and bells.[1] (Registers, 1688.)

Anthony East (*St. James*), on the St. Germans Creek. Chancel, nave, continuous aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Rebuilt and consecrated in 1259. Arcades of 6 granite arches each side are Perp.; N. arcade, earlier of the two, has monolith piers. On S. side of chancel widely splayed 13th cent. lancet; a like one, renewed, on N. side. Old quire took in two bays of N. and S. arcades, making fair-sized chapels. Projection for rood-stairs on N. side; entrances to stairway blocked up by great mural monument to Sir John Carew, 1692. Pointed windows on N. and square-headed ones on S. are coeval with their respective aisles, *c.* 1425 and 1475. Well-carved wagon roof to N. porch. In quire, on N. side, 5 old pieces of 15th cent. bench-ends, with figures of 4 Evangelists and St. John Baptist. Tower of two lofty stages with diagonal W. buttresses; stair turret projects at N.E. angle, and rises above battlements. Lower stage contains fair amount of Norm. work, but tower rebuilt throughout *c.* 1425. Six steps lead up from nave into tower. In S. wall of chancel a single-pointed sedile, and piscina niche of 13th cent. In S. aisle a late piscina. In N. jamb of

[1] Account of this church with excellent series of plates, including screen before restoration, in *R.I.C.*, x. 263–273.

THE CHURCH OF ALTARNUN. INTERIOR

E. window of N. aisle is large trefoil-headed image niche. Octagonal font, with tabernacled cover, new. In centre of chancel a large stone of grey marble, 90 in. by 36 in., bearing brass effigy of lady beneath crocheted canopy, wearing a long flowing gown, with hanging sleeves and double-horned head-dress. Inscription records Margery Arundell, lady of "Est. Antony," a daughter of Sir Warin l'Erchedekne, 1420. Many monuments of Carew family from 1555 to 1835. In N. porch stand six-holed stocks. (Registers, 1678.)

St. Anthony-in-Meneage.—This beautifully situated church, close to the water's edge of the Durra Creek and embowered in trees, consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Tradition says it was a votive church built by shipwrecked Normans; but there are no Norm. remains. There was probably an E.E. cruciform church; a 13th cent. lancet in N. wall of chancel. Early in 15th cent. N. aisle was added, and church much rebuilt and extended in the dawn of Perp. style; good three-light E. windows to both chancel and aisle. Rood-stairs, on N. side, have the rare feature of an outside entrance. Granite tower of 3 stages, 65 ft. high, has handsome crocketed pinnacles rising from clustered shafts resting on angels. Circular font late 13th cent.; bowl carved with 4 shield-bearing angels, and bears inscription — *Ecce Karissimi de deo vero baptizabuntur spiritu sancto*, together

with initials Q.P., B.M., B.V., and P.R., arranged in pairs; these letters possibly denote names of donors. Roofs of nave and aisle are 15th cent. A 13th cent. stoup in Perp. porch. (Registers, 1602.)

St. Anthony-in-Roseland.—The church, near mouth of St. Mawes Creek, consists of chancel, nave of 6 bays, transepts, and central tower with spire. Here was a cell or small priory of important Austin priory of Plympton, Devon, connected with church on S. side. The canons used quire and transepts, and parishioners nave. Nave mainly Norm. with very fine S. doorway of that style. Conventual part of church rebuilt and consecrated, 1259. This part of fabric a good example of late E.E. work. The whole church was far too vigorously restored in 1850, when chancel was entirely rebuilt. The arches carrying tower are, however, as originally constructed; the shafts of jambs of E. and W. arches have good capitals of conventional foliage; corbel brackets of other two arches also well carved. In each transept good trefoil-headed piscina niche. Present octagonal spire is of timber covered with slates. Various memorials to Spry family, from 1658 to 1835, chiefly in N. transept, which communicates with "Place," the seat of the Sprys, built on site of old priory. (Registers, 1660.)

St. Austell (*Holy Trinity*).—This fine, well-proportioned church consists of chancel with aisles, nave of 5 bays, aisles, S. porch with upper room,

and W. tower. Though rebuilt throughout towards close of 15th cent., it retains portions of the three preceding styles. Two responds and circular pier of S. chancel arcade are Norm.; but arches above are E.E. N. chancel arcade is E.E., but arches above are Dec.; both of these chancel aisles evidently widened and rebuilt in 14th cent. Font fine and richly carved example of late Norm., of Bodmin type, with central and 4 angle shafts. Noble tower, 94 ft. high up to battlements, lined with granite, but exterior is Pentewan stone; this is also the case with rest of fabric. Canon Hammond, in his well-illustrated book on St. Austell (1897), has ingeniously fixed date of this richly sculptured tower. At N.W. angle are arms of Courtenay; Bishop Courtenay ruled over Exeter diocese from 1478 to 1487. At S.E. angle, shield charged with sprig of broom, *planta genista;* the last Plantagenet prince died in 1485. S.W. shield bears three fleur-de-lis, probably for Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall; whilst 4th shield now blank. Tower has 18 statues. In highest position on W. front is usual mediæval representation of Holy Trinity, below it Souls in Abraham's Bosom, and Annunciation. In lowest tier are three figures, the Risen Lord, a bishop and a priest. On other sides of tower are the 12 Apostles, 4 on each face. There are also 15 escutcheons bearing 12 symbols of the Passion, and ending with the Resurrection, Ascension, and

Christ in Triumph. Over entrance to porch is symbol of pelican vulning itself, and immediately above two lines of inscription; the lower one is I.N.R.I., the usual Latin title of Our Lord; the upper one, somewhat defaced, has given rise to much wild speculation, but is intended for the Greek title, KY(rius) CH(ristus). Below W. window is an ancient clock-face with 24 small bosses for hours; each boss has small hole in centre, showing that they once bore metallic discs. This clock was somewhat later than tower, for window-sill has been cut away to give room; but it was here in days of Edward VI., when inventory names "four bellys and a clok," the only church clock mentioned in Cornwall. At Raunds, Northants, is another 24 hours clock-face. The original carved wagon roofs remain in nave and aisles, and happily the plaster between the intersecting timbers has not been removed. Under the tower are a number of old bench-ends carved with symbols of the Passion, IHS, a crowned M, heraldic shields, a fox preaching, &c. On S. side a small portion of the old rood-screen may be noted. Turret stairways to rood-loft still perfect, but all present screen-work modern. Beneath tower is panel-painted letter of Charles I., and a set of doggerel bell-ringers' rhymes. Oak chest dated 1664. Church over-restored in 1870 at a cost of £2500, and the tower in 1906. (Registers, 1554; Churchwardens' Accounts, 1671.)

St. Blazey (*St. Blaze*).—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, aisles, and W. tower. Neither granite fabric nor fittings are of special interest; no part appears older than 15th cent. Considerable restoration, at the hands of Messrs Scott (Sir G. G. Scott) and Moffatt, as early as 1839, and again in 1897. N. aisle was added at first of these dates. (Registers, 1663.)

Blisland.—The interesting church of *St. Prothus* is of exceptional plan; it consists of chancel, with aisles, nave of 4 bays, transepts, S. aisle, S. porch, and tower adjoining N. transept. Portions of Norm. masonry in chancel E. wall, in both transepts, and in N. and W. walls of nave, show that church was then cruciform. Circular label of Norm. N. door yet remains. A few traces of E.E. work; but chancel aisles, S. aisle, and porch of nave added in 15th cent., whilst small N. tower of 3 stages, with stair-turret at N.E. angle, is of advanced 16th cent. date. S. transept, nearly lost in S. aisle, was extended *c.* 1500 into the Lavethan chapel, and fitted with pews by Reynolds family. Two fonts; the one 15th cent. of Polyphant stone, the other a good Norm. bowl of St. Stephen stone, rescued from churchyard and placed on granite shaft. Note also stoup in S. porch, piscina in S. chancel chapel, and old altar slab. Good brass effigy to John Balsam, former rector, 1410; also remarkable slate monument with 6 kneeling effigies in relief of the Kemp family, 1624. Royal arms of James I., 1604. Pulpit Carolean. Rood-loft stairs in N. chancel chapel.

Stone archway front transept into this chapel is a very rare feature for a Cornish church. The church of this out-of-the-way but beautiful village is so attractive that no apology is necessary for quoting following sentences, contributed by present writer to *Guardian* in 1901 :—

"The beautifully carved woodwork of the cradle-roofs is by far the best in the district, and is shown up to considerable advantage by the retention of the white plaster within each compartment. The considerable remains of the old screens have not only been restored, but a rood-loft and rood have been added. This work has been accomplished with consummate ability and beautiful effect by Mr. F. C. Eden, at the expense of the present rector. The colour and gilding of the woodwork is bright, but full of harmony. The church has been most carefully restored on true conservative lines ; it is, in short, an almost ideal village church, full of continuous historic interest, with all its fittings and appurtenances breathing a spirit of adoration and devotion. Amidst so much that is painful and poor in Cornish church restoration, it is a special joy to come across unexpectedly such a beautiful village sanctuary. A monument in this church to John Kempe, who died in 1728, begins most appropriately with the words, 'Here's peace and rest.'" (Registers, 1539.)

Boconnoc.—Church renewed and dedicated in 1321. Chancel, nave, S. aisle separated from nave by granite arcade of 6 arches, N. aisle of 2 bays, S. porch, and modern S.W. bell-turret. Present fabric dates from 15th cent., but restored in 1873, when

most of S. aisle was rebuilt. Tower long ago disappeared; formerly 3 bells hung in a low shed. N. aisle, appropriated to Boconnoc House, old seat of Mohun family, retains much parclose screen-work. Well-carved altar-table inscribed, "Made by me, Sir Reynold Mohun, 1629"; pulpit of same date. Mural monument, 1637, to Penelope, daughter of Sir Reynold, "for a short time wife unto William Drew." Here is the upper part of old screen removed from Bradock. (Registers, 1709.)

Bodmin (*St. Petrock*).—Largest church in county. Ground-plan forms a parallelogram 151 ft. by 65 ft.; aisles extend almost level with chancel. Tower projects on N. side at junction of chancel and nave, and appears to have been formerly attached to N. transept of a cruciform Norm. church; lower stages are Norm.; restorers have given trefoil heads to small Norm. lights. With its 15th cent. addition, tower has a height of 94 ft.; it was crowned with spire which reached 150 ft., but this destroyed by lightning in 1699. Most of building accounts of reconstruction of this fine church in 15th cent. are extant; they extend from 1469 to 1491. Arcades between aisles and nave and chancel are of 9 bays, and constructed of St. Stephen stone. Windows, chiefly renewed on old lines, are of large proportions, and good examples of advanced Perp. S. porch is vaulted with good fan-tracery, and has two-storied chambers above it, gained by turret at N.W. angle. W. front

of church much rebuilt in 1814. Continuous, costly, and somewhat unhappy restorations prevailed from 1867 to 1888, with result that very little of old wagon roofs remain, save in S. chancel aisle, where there are good ribs and bosses, and wall plates (dated 1472) with 9 small angels remaining.

Considerable remains of rood-screen and aisle screens extant, *in situ*, up to 1775. Of the base of rood-screen there are 14 richly foliated and scrolled early 16th cent. panels at E. end of nave in front of Corporation seats; round desk of recently constructed faldstool are pieces of its carved cornice. Three-sided turret for rood-stairs projects from S. wall, but part of "restoration" scheme included filling up of lower and upper doorways, and of communicating openings in both arcades.[1] About 40 well-carved bench-ends were worked up into frontals of nave seats, and into low screen between chancel and chapel; 5 of those in this screen are of 16th cent. arabesque work. Contract entered into with Matthew More, carpenter, in 1491, to make seats like those of St. Mary's, Plympton, "or better." Pulpit was contracted for at same time, to follow pattern of one at Morton Hampstead; its 6 panels are beautifully carved with crocketed and cusped ogee tracery; base, a modern

[1] The present writer first took notes of this church in 1876 when restoration was in progress; at that time many screen-fragments and bench-ends were heaped up in chamber over porch.

amalgam of old work. Lectern is composed of various old fragments, mainly of 3 misericord seats.

Font a grand example of late Norm. on large scale, 3 ft. 7 high, and diameter 3 ft. 5½ in. Circular bowl with squared rim supported by central shaft, and 4 corner shafts with angels' heads as capitals; vigorous carving of bowl shows foliage on two sides and on other sides knotted serpents. Font unfortunately disfigured by lofty but clumsily designed oak cover presented in 1881; a font of this date and style requires a mere flat cover. The 3 piscinas of chancel and its chapels are most diverse and noteworthy; that of N. chapel is a simple square drain projecting like a bracket, with no niche over it; that of high altar has small rounded niche in S. respond; whilst that of S. chapel is a detached octagonal shaft, with 8 foiled depression in capital, and like number of drain holes round central boss. The boss of this last piscina is pierced with a slit, for by a ridiculous device this shaft was long used as an alms-box, and stood by the font.

On N. side of chancel is a most excellently carved 16th cent. tomb and effigy in dark Catacleuse stone. It is to the memory of Thomas Vyvyan, a renowned prior of Bodmin, and titular Bishop of Megara. Inscription records his death in 1533. The effigy depicts him in episcopal vestments, with mitre and pastoral staff. Round the tomb, treated after a Renaissance fashion, are the arms of Bodmin

priory, Vyvyan, St. Edgar K., and Henry VIII., and figures of the 4 Evangelists with symbols, but wearing Tudor costume. On destruction of priory, which stood on the opposite side of the road, this monument, which Leland describes as "very notable," was removed to present position.[1] The following are the more important of numerous later memorials :—

John Vyvyan, 1545; Thomas le Moyle, a 15th cent. mayor; Richard Durant (mayor 1622 and 1628), 1632, with his 2 wives and 20 children; Charles Blight (mayor 1658 and 1677), 1684; Peter Bolt, Merchant Adventurer, 1633; William Kendall, 1604; a lady of the Achym family, 1557; and Cicely Achym, 1639. In the churchyard, immediately to the E. of the porch, are 4 old grave covers, 2 of Norm. and 2 of E.E. date; one of the latter has parts of a Norm.-French inscription; there are also two fragments of like slabs. (Registers, 1558.)

On sill of E. window of N. aisle rests the head of a mediæval churchyard cross, sculptured with the rood.

At E. end of churchyard are ruined remains, in good 14th cent. work, of large chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with area of 45 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in. A crypt, running whole length of building, served as an ossuary or bone-hole. E. window retains

[1] This tomb is fully described and illustrated in *Journal of R.I.C.*, vols. v. and viii.

beautiful flowing tracery of Flamboyant design. Remains of triple sedilia and piscina.

Near W. entrance to churchyard stands an octagonal pier inscribed, "From the Priory Church, consecrated 1352." This fine Franciscan church, of equal dimensions to the parish church, stood in the centre of the town; it was desecrated at the Dissolution and used as an Assize Court up till 1837, when it was taken down.

At the top of Rhind Street, in midst of present cemetery, stands the roofless three-staged tower of another large church pertaining to Guild of Holy Cross; it was wantonly destroyed in Reformation days.

Botus Fleming (*St. Mary*).—Renewed and dedicated in 1259. Chancel, nave of 5 bays, continuous N. aisle, and W. tower. Of older church, massive font, 29 in. square, with slightly pointed arcading, *c.* 1190, remains, and effigy of a cross-legged mail-clad knight, now in N. aisle, supposed to represent Stephen St. Fleming, founder of church, *temp.* Richard I. The 13th cent. church disappeared during 15th cent. S. porch, S. side of church and E. window are early in latter cent. Towards end of 15th cent., tower and N. aisle were built. N. aisle has a granite arcade of 5 arches. Second pier from W. end has on its W. front—carved out of monolith which forms pier—base and canopy for image of same size, probably for St. Christopher; piers E. and W. of this have

also small image brackets cut out of the solid. On S. side is projection to cover rood-stairs. At W. end are six-holed parish stocks. Considerable restoration and re-roofing in 1872–3. (Registers, 1549.)

Boyton (*The Holy Name*).—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Rude font, of Tintagel greenstone, and irregular oval shape, has been supposed to be Saxon; but it has cable moulding and is much more probably early Norm. Masonry of lower parts of chancel walls appear to be Norm. Rude piscina niche probably early 13th cent. Unbuttressed W. tower of 3 stages has much 14th cent. work, but it was partly rebuilt in 1692–4. The S. aisle is 15th cent. Base of rood-screen and 2 bays on S. side remain; restored during general restoration in 1876. S. aisle retains most of old roof. (Registers, 1568.)

Bradock (*St. Mary*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and N. transept. Certain evidences that this was originally a Norm. cruciform church. Clumsy "restorations" of middle of last cent. caused two granite 17th cent. doorways to be utilised as entrances to N. transept, and the original windows were removed. Porch, S. aisle, and general structure is 15th cent. The old wagon-roof timbers remain in nave and aisle. Base of rood-screen is in position, but upper part has been removed to Boconnoc church. Interesting group of 15th cent. bench-ends worked up into a seat at E. end of aisle. Font is

Trans.-Norm.; it has a square of 22 in. at top of bowl, with human heads at angles; bowl carved with conventional foliage. (Registers, 1355.)

St. Breage (*St. Breaca*).—The mother-church of St. Germoe, St. Cury, and Gunwalloe, consists of chancel, nave, continuous aisles of 7 bays, shallow transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. Strenuous but injudicious restoration in 1890–1, costing £4000. Fabric 15th cent. throughout, but S. aisle later than its fellow. Three-staged tower is of good and dignified proportions with fine pinnacles; 67 ft. high, exclusive of pinnacles; panelled tower archway is modern. Substantial buttressed and battlemented granite porch resembles that of St. Buryan, but lacks pinnacles. Flat roofing of N. transept has some good bosses. Rood-stairs are on N. side. Stone "altars," with marble *mensæ*, in N. and S. transepts are not mediæval; slabs were found beneath floors in 1890–1, and had certainly never served for altars; they are of post-Reformation date, and probably covers of table-tombs. During restoration various remarkable old wall-paintings came to light and are preserved. The most interesting and exceptional subject, Christ Blessing the Trades, has also been found at Lanivet, Linkinhorne, and St. Just-in-Penwith; other subjects are St. Christopher, St. Corantyn, first Bishop of Cornwall, St. Hilary, St. Michael, St. Giles, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. Some slight remains of old glass, including a Veronica. In S. aisle are 3

old helmets, 2 of which bear Godolphin crest of a dolphin. Margaret (Blagge), wife of Sidney, 1st Earl of Godolphin, was buried here in 1178; there is a facsimile in brass of coffin plate. New screen is noteworthy. (Registers, 1559.)[1]

St. Breock.—Church of *St. Breaca* (Wadebridge) is beautifully situated in a little valley with a stream flowing through N. side of churchyard in a deep channel. Chancel, nave, S. aisle, and transept, N. and S. porches, N. transept, and W. tower. Of 13th cent. cruciform church, N. transept arch (rebuilt); lower part of N. wall of nave and base of tower remain. In late Dec. period S. aisle was added with arcade of 6 arches, 2 opening into chancel. Late in 15th cent. this arcade was reconstructed, piers being renewed in monolith granite; at same time tower was much rebuilt and S. porch added. The two-light windows of nave and three-light E. windows of aisle are 14th cent.; the three S. windows of aisle, in Catacleuse stone, are 15th cent. A severe "restoration" of 1881 swept away well-carved oak timbers of roofs and much old benching, pitch-pine being substituted. Some fragments of old roofs remain in porches. Small octagonal 15th cent. font of well-wrought Catacleuse stone. At E. end of aisle are various memorials; oldest is an early 13th cent.

[1] For a long illustrated account of this church see two articles in *Cornish Magazine*, vol. ii (1899), pp. 157, 343; there are also 9 plates of the mural paintings in *R.I.C.*, vol. xiv.

tombstone with floriated cross in relief, and nearly illegible inscription in Norm.-French on chamfered edge, commemorating Thomas P——, a former vicar. Here, too, is a slate slab with a many-quartered shield to Charles Tredeneck, 1578, with remains of brasses to himself, 2 wives, and 12 children. Another small brass to Christopher Tredeneck, 1531, sheriff of Cornwall in previous years. Two other interesting slate memorials are dated 1640 and 1642. These various monuments suffered much derangement during restoration. A great mural monument of slate in S. transept, connected with the Prideaux-Brune family, is upwards of 12 ft. high. The royal arms are dated 1710. (Registers, 1561.)

St. Breward.—The church, one of the highest in situation throughout Cornwall, consists of chancel with small N. chapel, N. aisle with shallow transept, S. aisle with arcade of 5 arches, 2 of which open into chancel, S. porch, and W. tower. The 3 western piers of N. arcade are Norm., and there is much 12th cent. masonry in walls of this narrow aisle, and also in E. and N. sides of chancel, and at W. end of nave on S. side, where small Norm. window remains. The Norm. church, with N. aisle, appears to have served until 15th cent., when S. aisle, with granite monoliths, S. porch, and tower of 3 stages were erected. It is possible, however, that the original N. transept is of 14th cent. date, and it probably had a fellow

on S. side. This church was for long in a sad state, but restoration of 1864 was too drastic; the 3 arches of N. arcade were then rebuilt. Numerous fine bench-ends disappeared (some are still extant, worked up into a farm-house settle), but several, including symbols of Passion and arms of Bodmin Priory and family of Lower, were gaudily painted and gilded and worked up into a tasteless reredos. Parts of other seat-ends and pew rails form part of rough screen at W. end. The E. end of N. aisle is screened off from chancel by a par-close screen, *c.* 1500; the lower panels have male and female half-length figures, a Passion shield, and IHC. S. aisle retains its old wagon roof. Curious looking font is a "make-up" of 1864; that which now serves as bowl is probably base of a Norm. font, whilst present base is the capital of a Norm. pier reversed. Against S. wall of aisle is slate top of a table-tomb with man in late armour and ruff kneeling at desk, and behind him wife in ruff and hat; mutilated inscription assigns it to Christopher Rogers, 1604; tomb was erected in 1609 by his son Reginald. In same aisle, at N.E. corner, is a granite table-tomb, 3 ft. 6. in. high, with slab on the top 5 ft. by 2 ft. 10 in.; it is probably an altar, but there are no incised crosses. Against front of it is a slate slab to Nicholas Burrough, 1654. On E. wall is slate memorial of William Billing, of Lanke, 1654, with good border and arms. Against N. wall of chancel is slate slab of

a former table-tomb with engraved effigy of man and wife; it commemorates Lewis Adams, 1607, vicar for 37 years, "this worke was made at the coste of John Adams his sonne, 1609." Royal arms of William III., dated 1700. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Budock.—Chancel, nave, continuous N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. In 13th cent. the church was of cruciform plan; there is a lancet light remaining in chancel, and another in S. transept. The E.E. transept arch is of Polyphant stone. N. transept was lost in 15th cent. aisle; arcade of 7 arches is supported on monolith granite piers. The 15th cent. tower of 3 stages is buttressed at angles; growth of ivy excessive. Porch entrance has panelled jambs. Base of old screen (*temp.* Henry VIII.) across chancel and aisle, with 23 small panels, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, bearing paintings of Saints. They represent St. James the Great, St. John the Evangelist, St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and 4 other Apostles; prophets; and 7 virgins, including St. Barbara and Apolonia. Screen has recently been restored by Mr. E. Sedding; there are 9 new panels left unpainted.[1] There is a small opening through the arcade for access to the rood-loft. In front of screen is an old bench with ends carved with initials. Good brass to John Killigrew, "the first Captaine of Pendennis Castle made by King Henry the eight and so continued untill the nynth of

[1] In 1830 there were 27 painted panels of Saints "in good condition."—*Ecclesiologist*, xi. 436.

Queen Elizabeth at which time God tooke him to his mercye being the year of our Lord 1567"; there are effigies of himself and wife, and various quartered arms. Also small mural effigies to his son Sir John Killigrew and wife, 1584, and other memorials to that family; also a monument to Sir Nicholas Parker, 1619. (Registers, 1603.)

St. Buryan.—The old collegiate church of *St. Buriana*, originally founded by King Athelstan in 930, was re-dedicated in 1238; it consists of chancel, nave with continuous aisles, forming parallelogram of 105 ft. by 43 ft., S. porch, and W. tower 90 ft. high. Excepting remains of 2 Norm. arches on N. side of chancel, present church is throughout late 15th cent.; it is divided by arcades of 6 arches on each side. Considerable restoration in 1874, when most of the wagon roofs were renewed, but S. aisle retains much of the old carved intersecting timbers and wall-plates; up to then roofs were covered with stone slabs. Well-proportioned porch of surface granite is battlemented and has double buttresses; a stoup in the N.E. angle. The four-staged tower of similar granite is double buttressed; the half-octagon stair turret rises to height of pinnacles; over W. doorway a shield bearing IHS. The circular font, of sparkling Ludgvan granite, 26 in. in diameter and 42 in. high, is of early 14th cent. date; it has 3 shield-bearing angels round bowl, and a fourth shield with a Latin cross. Four old misericord stalls remain in

quires, but the seats are fastened down. Chief glory of church is the rood-screen, which was dismantled in 1814, and after remaining in fragments for about a century was ingeniously reconstructed in 1910. By a singular error of judgment, the true proportions, in restoring coved work for support of rood-loft, have been falsified, although traces of true levels are most obvious. New work is excellent of its kind and well adapted to the original fragments; it is a thousand pities that the whole screen is now about 2 ft. too high.

Tracery in heads of arched bays remarkably good, and so are scroll and foliage panels of base. Double cornice richly carved, upper part with usual vine pattern, lower with various amalgam of beasts and birds. Much of original painting and gilding remains on old parts. At back of stalls are portions of bases of two side-screens, and cornice beams of the two sides have been raised to wrong levels. Rood-stairs in S. wall are of quite exceptional size, with wide doorways, showing that in this, St. Buryan being a collegiate church, the rood-loft was used for ceremonial purposes; lower doorway measures 6 ft. 10 in. high by 31 in. broad, and opening of steps is 4 in. There are fairly large coffin-shaped openings in arcades for transit from rood-loft.

A fine 13th cent. gravestone with cross in relief under tower, and inscription in Norm.-French to Clarice, wife of Geoffrey Bollést, promising ten days of pardon to those praying for her soul.

For a full account of the highly interesting sanctuary rights pertaining to the church and precincts of St. Buryan, see Dr. Cox's *Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers* (1911).[1] (Registers, 1653.)

Callington (*St. Mary*).—Present church, consecrated on 31 August, 1438, is a well-built structure of granite, consisting of chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Much restoration in 1858–9, and in 1882 enlarged by a second N. aisle. Though an old market-town and borough, Callington was for several centuries merely a chapelry of South Hill. The fine Norm. font points, however, to a chapel of some size and importance in early days; it is of Hicks Mill Greystone, 29 in. square and 36 in. high, with human heads at angles of rim; on N. and W. faces of bowl are large roundles divided into 8 rays, whilst the other faces are carved with conventional branches. The chapel had no sepulchral rites, and in 1436 Nicholas Assheton and townsfolk, supported by Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, the patron, and the Prince of St. Germans, petitioned Bishop Lacy to be saved expense and inconvenience of carrying their dead 3 miles to South Hill. The prayer was granted in 1438, when, through the generosity of Nicholas Assheton, a judge of much repute, the chapel had been rebuilt on so fine a scale. A fine brass to the

[1] There are two good papers on this church by Mr. Thurstan Peter in vol. i. of *Cornish Magazine* (1898).

judge and his wife on chancel floor represents him in long fur-trimmed gown, and wearing close-fitting cap or coif, absurdly termed "a wig" by local guide-book writers; his wife, Margaret (Brooke), wears kirtle, with fur cuffs and collar, and veil head-dress; matrices of 2 shields, and of groups of 5 sons and 6 daughters remain; he died in 1465; a eulogistic Latin epitaph in hexameter and pentameter verse. The church erected by Assheton in place of the dilapidated chapel (*hanc ruinosam capellam*) is of somewhat imposing appearance, as it is built of large blocks of ashlar granite, and is embattled throughout. The tower of 3 stages has double buttresses which reach to top of second stage; at angles of string-course of that stage are well-carved demi-angels in dark Polyphant stone, and from these figures rise bases of 4 tall octagonal pinnacles with crocketed finials. Window tracery throughout is of original early Perp. style; 5 light E. window of chancel is of fine size and proportions. On S. side is projection for rood-loft stairs. Chancel extends on this side a bay beyond aisle, but on N. side aisle is flush with chancel. At N.W. and S.W. angles of original aisles were stairways leading to roofs; the one on N. was moved in 1882 in angle of new aisle. Nave possesses that very rare feature in Cornwall, a clerestory; it has 3 two-light windows on S., and 4 on the N. A lofty wagon roof to nave with large bosses at intersection of timbers; original plaster has happily been

retained within its panels. Arcades have each 4 lofty arches; beneath eastern arch, on N. side, is a fine alabaster effigy of Sir Robert Willoughby, 1502; he was created Lord Willoughby de Broke in 1492, and by marriage with Blanche, heiress of Sir John Champernowal, acquired manor of Callington. The details of effigy and tomb are of much interest. Over his armour the knight wears mantle of Order of the Garter, together with collar and badge. At soles of feet are two diminutive figures of friars with their beads; this is not a "unique" arrangement as generally stated, it occurs on one of the Fitzherbert effigies at Norbury, Derbyshire. Shields in front of table-tomb bear the arms of Willoughby de Broke, Latimer, Cheyney, and Stafford. S. door is original and has plain hinges and a good closing-ring, about which the usual nonsense as to a "sanctuary ring" is current. To E. of entrance are the remains of niche for stoup. Within the porch is the massive *mensa* of an altar, measuring 5 ft. 7½ in. by 2 ft. 4 in., and about 8 in. thick; note the aperture in the surface, 6 in. by 2 in., wherein the relics were sealed at time of altar's consecration. Tower was gutted by fire on 2nd July, 1895.

In churchyard is a good cross, with sculptured head, 8 ft. 3 in. high, evidently coeval with rebuilding of church, and of same style as that at St. Mawgan-in-Pyder. (Registers, 1558.)

Calstock (*St. Andrew*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Rebuilt

throughout late in 15th cent., the arcades of granite with monolith piers. Rood-stairs in N. wall. Restored in 1886–7, when large wall-painting of St. George and the Dragon was brought to light over N. arcade; it is now much damaged. An Edgcumbe mortuary chapel added to E. end of N. aisle in 1558; herein are tombs of Richard Edgcumbe, 1585; Piers Edgcumbe, 1660; and Jemima, Countess of Sandwich, 1671. In porch are stones to Griffin Steven, 1591, and to John Steven, 1625. In S. aisle is letter of Charles I. (Registers, 1656.)

Camborne (*St. Meriadocus*), afterwards changed to St. Martin.—Chancel, nave of 7 bays, aisles, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. The fabric is granite and late 15th cent. throughout. Restored in 1862, and new S. aisle built in 1878–9. An ancient altar-slab, below present altar-table, has Etruscan key-pattern border; inscribed, in Anglo-Saxon lettering, *Levint jussit hec altare pro anima sua.* Rough undersurface has the five incised consecration crosses, a unique position; it seems to indicate that *mensa* was hallowed by bishop before being lowered on the relics in a cavity of the actual altar. Rood-stairs are in N. wall. A few late 15th cent. bench-ends. The circular granite font is modern. Some fine monuments of the Pendarves family, from 1655 to 1853. (Registers, 1538.)

Cardinham (*St. Mawbred*).—Chancel, nave, S.

aisle of 6 bays, N. aisle of 5 bays, S. porch, and W. tower of 3 stages; granite throughout, and late 15th cent. date. A wealth of old oak seats of 15th and 16th cent. designs; 71 carved bench-ends in all. Wagon-roofs of aisles retain old carved timbers; note remains of colouring in N. aisle roof, especially at E. end. Singular brass effigy to Thomas Awmarle, rector from 1356 to 1401, represents him wearing a gown, with an anelace or short sword by his side. Interesting sepulchral slab bears mutilated inscription, which Mr. Sedding thus translates: "Here lies buried Q . . . (? Goodman) rightly so called. He died on the 3rd day of May after the feast of the aerial flight, 1404. God stand by to have mercy on his soul." In the course of a restoration of 1872, various fragments of crosses, some with Saxon knotwork, came to light, as well as parts of a curious wall inscription dated St. Faith's Day, 1200. See *R.I.C.*, v. 361–5, with plates. (Registers, 1701.)

St. Cleer, or *Claerius*.—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. There is one Norm. feature, namely, N. doorway, moved when N. aisle was built, and a good deal "restored" when fabric was roughly treated in 1877. Over outer semi-circular archway is bold chevron moulding, but inner archway, ornamented with star-like diaper, is pointed; the pointed archway is result of one or other of repairs or changes. Font is Trans.-Norm.; bowl is 25 in. square, with slightly

pointed arcading on 3 sides and fourth left plain. Arcade of N. aisle has 5 arches and octagonal piers; it is *c.* 1400. S. arcade, of Polyphant stone, has 4 arches, and is of last quarter of 15th cent.; capitals are varied and noteworthy. Rest of church is also of this late date, but hardly a single old window is left; they were chiefly renewed in Polyphant stone in 1877. Windows of N. aisle square-headed, and those of S. pointed. Squint at E. end of N. aisle with piscina below it; chancel piscina is below a square almonry recess. The creed held by Robert Langeford is recited at length in a strange epitaph on his tomb, 1614. Royal arms, 1708. In 1904 further restoration, when new handsome screen, with rood, was introduced right across church, but old level was unfortunately not retained, and proportions are wrong. New pulpit was added, richly carved, but material is unhappily deal. Chief beauty of this church remains to be noted. Noble granite tower, 97 ft. high, is one of handsomest in county. It is of 3 stages with double buttresses at the angles. These buttresses are carried up nearly to summit, terminating in crocketed finials attached to masonry. From angles of battlements spring substantial octagonal pinnacles surmounted by crocketed finials. Bell-chamber windows are three-light pointed examples with good formal tracery; W. doorway has massive squared hood-mould with foliage ornaments in spandrels. (Registers, 1678.)

St. Clement.—Chancel, nave, continuous S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Remains of 13th cent. work in transept and on N. side of nave, but almost entirely rebuilt, save the tower, in 1865. Mr. E. H. Sedding writes with just severity as to this "lamentable mutilation . . . when the old roofs, benches, and nearly everything else of interest were swept away." A few pieces of carved roofing preserved in porch. Under tower is a low screen of modern boarding supported by a number of strips of coarsely carved old oak. These strips quite obviously served as wall-plates, but a brass plate on wall states that this screen, erected in 1908, is formed out of remnants of "the rood-screen discovered in 1865"! There is not a square inch of the rood-screen in the whole work, and it was definitely stated at time of restoration that there were no screen traces. Octagonal granite font is of 14th cent., tracery on 4 panels. Close to font are 6-holed stocks. Two lower stages of tower are 13th cent., though altered when top stage was added in 15th cent. A wall-painting of St. Christopher came to light in 1849, but this and various other interesting mural designs were destroyed in 1865.[1]

Access to the churchyard is gained on the W. over a filled-up Cornish style beneath a picturesque slate-hung "church-house," now used as vestry and parish room. (Registers, 1543.)

St. Clether.—Wholly rebuilt in 1865 in E.E. style,

[1] *R.I.C.*, ii. 43–6. A plate is given of a most remarkable female figure on the splay of one of the windows.

with exception of 15th cent. granite tower of 3 stages. Plain circular bowl of early Norm. font remains, but base modern. Parts of old Norm. piers and capitals reused in arcade between nave and S. aisle. (Registers, 1640.)

St. Colan.—This little church, erected (or probably re-erected) by Bishop Branscombe *c.* 1250, consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Originally a cruciform E.E. church, of which there are some traces. S. doorway is 14th cent. About 1430 N. transept got lost in an aisle with usual granite arcading. Porch is *c.* 1500. Tower rebuilt in 1879; considerable restoration in 1884. Base of old rood-screen remains and stairway from S. transept. Against S. wall of chancel are brasses, with shields of arms and inscription to John Cosowarth, receiver-general of the Duchy, 1575, with wife, 7 sons and 1 daughter. In N. aisle are brass effigies of Francis Bluet, 1572, wife, and 22 children. (Registers, 1665.)

St. Columb Major (*St. Columba*).—This fine church comprises chancel with aisles, transepts, nave of 3 bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. S. porch, with upper chamber, has wall-flower ornament in hollow of mouldings, *c.* 1300. Arcades of nave, of Beer stone, somewhat later, as well as general features of transepts and chancel. Mr. E. H. Sedding considers piers of arcades, particularly on S. side, different stone to arches and of earlier date, and believes them to be reused from earlier

Trans.-Norm. church. Chancel used to extend 10 ft. further E., but it was injured by accidental discharge of gunpowder, stored therein, in 1676. S. chancel aisle rebuilt by Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, early in 15th cent. A fine brass of 1545, with effigies of Sir John Arundell, 2 wives, Elizabeth (Grey) and Katharine (Grenville), and 5 of their children, and several quartered shields and inscription. Another good brass, with effigies, is to Sir John Arundell, 1592, wife Anna (Stanley), 1602, and 2 sons and 5 daughters. N. porch formerly had upper chamber, stairs remain. Lofty W. tower of 3 stages is of two dates: lower stages 14th cent., but buttresses and top stage 15th cent.; it stands out clear on 3 sides of nave, without any archway in its W. wall, but there are open N. and S. archways. Octagonal font, with grotesque faces, is early 14th cent., and there are several good piscinæ also of Dec. period. Excellent series of carved 15th cent. bench-ends, and much old work in nave roof, but all old screen-work has disappeared. During repairs of 1846 old *mensa* of high altar was found, and replaced on 4 granite shafts. Further restoration in 1867, and between 1902 and 1905 upwards of £9000 was spent on costly scheme of restoration, including beautiful chancel screen with rood, and other screen-work. Whole church now in dignified and worshipful order. (Registers, 1539; Churchwardens' Accounts, 1585.)

St. Columb Minor (*St. Columba*).—Chancel and

nave with continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Arcades are of 4 bays in nave and 2 in chancel. Mr. Sedding thinks the arches, like those of St. Columb Major, are 14th cent. Beer stone, but that the granite piers point to 13th cent. reconstruction. S. entrance and porch are also 14th cent. Lofty well-proportioned tower, about 100 ft. high, is late 15th cent. Squared late Norm. font has central and 4 angle shafts with heads for capitals. In vestry are several old bench-ends; also some fragments of old chancel screen, which was long esteemed as the best carved and best painted in Cornwall; it was destroyed in 1795. Rood-loft stairs are on N. side, and there are small passages through arcade walls. Unusually large painting of Charles II. arms against N. wall of nave. Considerable restoration in 1889. (Registers, 1560.)

St. Constantine.—This beautifully situated and finely proportioned 15th cent. church, on the Helford River, consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, double N. aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Almost entirely of granite, extensively quarried in this parish. Double-buttressed tower is good example of plain granite work. S. arcade has 6 arches, N. 7, and extreme N. aisle or Bosahan chapel 3; all supported on monolith piers. S. aisle the oldest. Outer N. aisle early 16th cent. Remains of wall-painting show mitred head and hand of a bishop. Fine tower archway badly moulded. Tower of 3 stages with panelled pinnacles; uppermost string carved

with quatrefoils. Note S. rood-stairs, sedilia, and stoup in porch. Much good woodwork perished during restoration of 1859–62, but 3 richly carved panels of rood-screen remain at west end of south aisle. Later restorations of parts of fabric in 1878, 1883, 1899, and 1901. The brasses to Richard Gerveys, 1574, and his wife Jane (Trefusys) have effigies of parents and 16 children; they are palimpsests, having 14th cent. Flemish work on reverse; exhibited to Society of Antiquaries in 1860. In Bosahan aisle brasses to John Pendarves, 1616, his wife Malior (Gerveys), 1607, and 2 children. Also monument to Jane (Penticost), wife of William Thomas, 1597. (Registers, 1581.)

Cornelly (*St. Cornelius*).—Small church consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle of 2 bays, S. porch, and W. turret. Chancel considerably rebuilt in 1886, and rest of church over-restored in 1900. Walls chiefly 13th cent. E.E. lancet in N. wall of nave, and another in W. projection for carrying a bell-turret. In 15th cent. several windows inserted, and turret raised with battlements and pinnacles like a diminutive tower. In porch are good wagon roof carved timbers. "The font," says Mr. Sedding, "appears to be a poor copy of a Norm. one, made probably in the seventeenth century," but Mr. Peter considers it Norm. (Registers, 1563.)

St. Crantock.—The church of *St. Carantoc*, a Welsh saint and associate of St. Patrick in Ireland, is of much historic repute; it consists of chancel

THE CHURCH OF ST. CONSTANTINE

with aisles, shallow transepts, aisles, nave of 2 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. St. Carantoc founded here an oratory in 5th cent. In days of Edward Confessor an establishment of canons on this site; collegiate church refounded by Bishop Bruere in 13th cent. for dean and 10 prebendaries. Cruciform church here in Norm. days; remains in crossing where there used to be central tower, in N. transept, and in walls of the nave. Quire was reconstructed on large scale by Bishop Bruere (1224–45), and tower added at W. end of short Norm. nave; central tower had probably given way. Quire with its aisles now measures 44 ft. by 40 ft. in breadth; recent excavations show it used to extend 9 ft. further E. Rebuilt, together with transepts, towards close of 14th cent. In 1377 Bishop Brantingham ordered dean and canons to give immediate attention to perilous state of tower, and by will of 1394 left money towards its completion. But in 1412 tower fell, destroying much of nave; Bishop Stafford then called upon the faithful to help in work of restoration. Lower stages of tower show that much of 13th cent. work held good; remainder is interesting 15th cent. restoration, old corbel table being reused below battlements. Late Norm. font has date 1474 in relief on bowl; probably the time of its repair after fall of tower. Five uprights of old screen, showing it was of same exceptional construction as that of St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, have been incorporated into beautiful new screen. Most of

late 14th cent. parclose screen of S. chapel is also original.

This church long remained in state of piteous dilapidation and squalor, to the disgrace of patron and lay rector (who draws upwards of £400 in tithes), the parishioners and all concerned. But on appointment of Rev. G. M. Parsons to this vicarage (net income of which averages less than £30 per annum) a new era dawned. Active work of restoration began in 1899, and church was re-opened in July 1902. The whole work was carried out on faithful conservative lines by Mr. Edmund Sedding, under the immediate control of the vicar. The vicar's labour of love was continued with much skill and reverent assiduity for much longer than the latter date. This ancient collegiate church is once again in possession of its former glory of screen-work, stalls, and seats, as well as of a wealth of carved imagery and coloured glass; it is now one of the most beautiful sanctuaries in the W. of England, and a happy centre of reverent worship. The windows of the nave depict the various picturesque incidents in the interesting life of St. Carantoc. (Registers, 1559.)

St. Creed (*St. Crida*).—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, continuous S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Probably a cruciform church in Norm. days. Against E. wall of transept Norm. piscina shaft with chevron mouldings; above it trefoiled 13th cent. niche; shaft rests on substantial *mensa* of small

altar, 55 in. by 36 in., and 13 in. deep. S. transept disappeared in 15th cent., when S. aisle was added, together with 3-staged double-buttressed tower with good octagonal pinnacles. Five arches of aisle arcade are St. Stephen's stone. Pointed windows of aisle are among best Perp. work of county, and good carving in wagon roof. Sill of E. window lowered for reredos. Cinquefoil-headed acutely pointed piscina niche of chancel is noteworthy. Font an excellent E.E. example, early in 13th cent.; bowl 36 in. in diameter, octagonal, with 2 pointed arcades on each face; central shaft original, but 4 smaller octagonal shafts renewed in lighter stone. Early 16th cent. porch has triple shafts in entrance jambs; roof, vaulted with St. Stephen's stone, has 3 ribs, and is curiously carved. Rood-stairs, with lower and upper doorways, in angle of transept, and a low square opening through the arcade. Interesting fragments of rood-screen recently restored so as to form N. half of base; undercut carving of uprights differs from any other woodwork in county. Note various fragments of old glass in tracery lights of S. windows; 17th cent. shaft alms-box, with iron lid and 3 hasps; small Jacobean altar-table in transept; Charles I. letter of thanks over S. door; and royal arms of George IV. over N. door, painted over those of Charles II. At E. end of aisle is an engraved slate table-tomb to Thomas Denys, 1559, his wife Marion, 1570, and son Henry, B.C.L., 1602.

The church was well and conservatively restored by Mr. D. B. Peter in 1904. (Registers, 1653.)

St. Crowan (*St. Crewena*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, and W. tower. Far too drastically restored in 1872. Fabric of granite throughout of 15th and 16th cent. date, but S. aisle rebuilt in 1872, when old roofs and other good carved work were swept away. Three wide arches between N. aisle and nave are *temp.* Henry VIII., but 3 smaller ones between chancel and N. chancel aisle are debased Elizabethan. Good 15th cent. tower, of three stages, about 70 ft. high. Square Norm. font has dragons at base of circular shaft. In S.E. angle of chancel there is a piece of Norm. lozenge moulding. Rood-stairs and doorways are on N. side. In N. chancel aisle are 3 mediæval brasses to St. Aubyn family, though some engraved in Polwhele's *History of Cornwall* (1816) have disappeared. Capitals of piers of N. arcade have shield-bearing angels; the escutcheons charged with arms of St. Aubyn impaling Kymyel; the same are over exterior of priest's door. Geoffrey St. Aubyn, sheriff in 1398, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Pier Kymyel, of Clowance. (Registers, 1692.)

St. Cubert (*St. Cuthbert*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower with broached spire. Struck by lightning in 1848, when much of spire and tower fell, damaging body of church. Spire rebuilt and repairs effected by Mr. G. E. Street in 1832, when many windows were

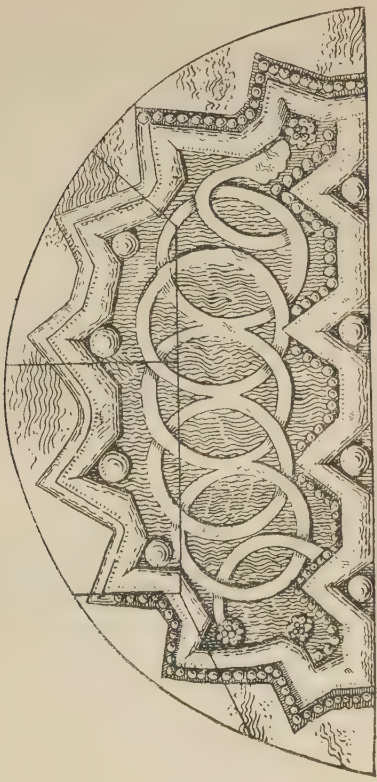
renewed. Only old windows are the two-light 14th cent. one in N. wall of chancel, and another of three lights in S. wall of aisle. Tower and spire, N. doorway of nave, and arch into N. transept are early 14th cent. S. aisle, extended level with chancel, and S. transept added in 15th cent. In this transept is a monumental recess or founder's tomb. Highly interesting late Norm. font differs from all others in county; square, with central and corner shafts, bowl adorned with elaborated circles and bands of star ornament in shallow relief. Pulpit made up of old bench-ends; chancel and aisle wagon roofs retain much of old carved timbers. Built into W. exterior of tower base is rude pillar stone of granite, with name, in debased Roman lettering, of a Christian interment, probably 7th cent. Inscription reads, CONETOCI FILI TEGERNO MALI (see Langdon's "Early Christian Monuments" in vol. i. of *Victoria County History of Cornwall*). Further repairs in 1904. (Registers, 1733.)

St. Cuby.—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. The whole, with exception of 14th cent. tower of 2 stages, and stone-vaulted 15th cent. porch, poorly rebuilt in 1828. Pulpit made up of bench-ends and fragments of old screen. Good square Norm. font, supported by central and 4 corner shafts, with angels' heads as capitals; bowl diversely ornamented, on W. a dragon, and on N. a conventional lily. At N.W. angle of church, a block of porphyritic elvan, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., has been

built in; inscribed, in 4 lines, in debased Roman capitals, NONNITA ERCILINI (?) RIGATI TRIS FILI ERCILINCI. This rude pillar stone, recording death of three sons of Ercilincus, is 5th or 6th cent. (See Langdon's "Early Christian Monuments" in vol. i. of *Victoria County History of Cornwall.*) (Registers, included in those of Tregony, 1571.)

St. Cury (*St. Corantyn*).—Church, re-dedicated by Bishop Branscombe in 1261, consists of chancel, nave of 6 bays, N. aisle, S. transept or "Bochym aisle," S. porch, and W. tower. Much restoration in 1873-4. S. doorway, under small modern porch, a rich example of advanced Norm. with tympanum curiously carved with interlaced rings. Nave, chancel, and transept are chiefly early 14th cent. The 15th cent. N. aisle destroyed former cruciform appearance of the fabric. E. window of this aisle has had sill lowered for reredos; splay of inner arch is panelled with quatrefoils and other ornaments, a most unusual feature. At junction of chancel and transept is one of those singular passage squints, formed by large chamfer of angle, supported by detached shaft. Externally wall has been thickened into two rounded projections, in smaller of which is a low-side window. Rood-stairs pass over this passage, and there is another stairway in N. wall. Circular Norm. font stands on central and 4 smaller shafts (renewed), with capitals up to rim; quatrefoils on bowl cut at later date. Two-staged granite tower is 15th cent.; over W. doorway is IHC; N.E. turret

rises above battlements. Parts of carved timbers of aisle are original. In churchyard stands an excep-



Tympanum, S. Doorway, St. Cury

tionally tall old granite cross, 9 ft. 2 in. high, with wheel head. (See Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, pp. 267–8.) (Registers, 1690.)

Davidstow.—Large church of *St. David* consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Restoration, or rather reconstruction of almost all the fabric except tower, has deprived it of much interest. Lofty 15th cent. tower of 3 stages has double buttresses up to parapet, which is not embattled. Good S. entrance within modern porch has four-leaved flowers in hollow of mouldings and quatrefoils in spandrels of square of hood-mould. Some old bench-ends, on one of which a man is playing a bagpipe. There used to be considerable portions of rood-screen, as well as of a parclose screen (*Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.*, iv. 289); some parts of latter are now at W. end of church. Two monuments in slate to members of Pearse family, 1638 and 1668, as well as several others of later date. Granite slab states that church was rebuilt in 1875, in memory of three centuries of this family. All the funds were found by Miss Pearse, of Launceston. (Registers, 1709.)

St. Dennis.—The church of *St. Denys* is a plain rectangular building, with W. tower of 2 stages; rebuilt in 1847. The 14th cent. tower and parts of S. porch are all that remain of old fabric. Former church had S. aisle and N. transept. When old church was shamelessly pulled down, arcade between nave and aisle was transferred to new church of Nanpean. Royal arms are dated 1711. (Registers, 1687.)

St. Dominic.—The church of *St. Dominica* was re-dedicated in 1263, but reconstructed throughout *c.*

1450. Chancel, nave with continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. E. arcade has 5 arches and N. 4; material granite, and nave of piers monoliths. Good three-light Perp. windows each end of aisles, whilst the E. window of chancel is of four lights. Font new, with crocketed cover. In S. wall of chancel is a trefoil-headed piscina niche, and similar almery niche beyond; these are possibly 13th cent. Piscina niche of S. aisle is square-headed. Rood-loft stairs on N. side, covered externally by a projection; both doorways remain, and also low openings through arches. Old woodwork severely handled during restoration of 1873, but some excellently carved timbers remain in roof of porch. Tower presents a singular appearance, for top stage rests upon a corbel table. Explanation is that two lowest stages mainly pertain to 13th cent. church, and when 15th cent. builders raised tower they did not remove old parapet, but incorporated it with new work. At E. end of S. aisle is a table-tomb, with effigies of Sir Anthony Rous and his son Ambrose; an elaborate canopy supported on 12 marble pillars, which used to stand over the tomb, has been removed. Though the elaborate tomb is dated 1659 on the cornice, Sir Anthony, twice sheriff and sometime knight of the shire, died in 1622, and his son Ambrose, M.P. for Launceston, in 1620. (Registers, 1611.)

Duloe.—Large church of *St. Cuby*, re-dedicated in 1321, consists of chancel with N. aisle, nave, transepts, N. aisle, S. porch, and tower on S. side.

A costly but too vigorous restoration in 1863. Piers of 4 arches of N. aisle arcade, of Pentewan stone, have good capitals carved with fleur-de-lis. Hollow mouldings of pier and 2 arches of N. chancel aisle are enriched with delicate and beautiful carving of 15th cent. Vine trails and grapes on this arcade admirably executed; arms of Colshill and other heraldic bearings form part of the composition. In this aisle stands a table-tomb panelled with quatrefoils and shields, and bearing a bas-relief of the Crucifixion at W. end; on it the effigy in plate-armour of Sir John Colshill, with collar of SS., 1483. Good screen to N. chapel; old chancel screen altered in 1863 to serve as screen to N. transept. W. end of nave strongly buttressed. Tower adjoins S. transept, but no communication with church; mainly 13th cent., and must have belonged to an earlier fabric. It is of two stages; there used to be a third stage, but it was out of the perpendicular and taken down in 1863, when pyramidal roof of slate was substituted. Large octagonal 15th cent. font of granite, 46 in. high and 37 in. in diameter, is boldly carved with shields in quatrefoils. Rood-loft stairs proceed from N. chapel. Another monument is to Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who held Pendennis Castle for Charles I. in 1646, at the age of 87; he died in 1647. A long and very quaint rhymed epitaph to Maria Arundell, 1629, is based on the fact that her name makes the anagram of *Man a dry laurell.* (Registers, 1668.)

Egloshayle.—The fine church of *St. Helie* consists of chancel, nave, continuous S. aisle, short N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower 82 ft. high. Fabric is 15th cent., save for some possible Norm. foundations on N. side, and N. doorway, *temp.* Edward I., which now opens into a vestry. Large well-proportioned S. aisle, 79 ft. by 16 ft., has arcade of 6 arches with monolith granite piers; fine range of four-light windows, and five-light E. window of this aisle are the best examples of Perp. work in the county; jambs are moulded within and without. On N. side another aisle was begun, but only 2 arches and half of a third built. S. porch also shows excellent craftsmanship. Beautiful tower with lofty pinnacles stands out so well when viewed from the other side of the Camel estuary; it is supposed to have been built *c.* 1470 by John Loveybond, founder of the celebrated bridge of Wadebridge. The notable W. doorway of Catacleuse stone has on N. side arms or rather cognisance of Loveybond, namely, 3 hearts banded together with a ribbon inscribed with word "Loveybound"; on S. side are arms of Kestell impaling Ravenscroft. In jamb mouldings 2 snakes are quaintly introduced, one on the N. side ascending, and one on S. side descending; their bodies are utilised as members of the moulding. Square Norm. font with arcaded sides, supported by cylindrical base and 4 small shafts at angles. The 15th cent. pulpit of Caen stone carved with emblems

of the Passion; not a little spoilt by enlargement at time of restoration. Wagon roof of S. aisle has exceptionally good carved timbers. Only trace of rood-loft is the opening in arcade. Many fragments of screen-work and old bench-ends disappeared during restoration of 1867. At that time an effectively carved mural slate memorial, erected in 1581, was moved from aisle to beneath tower; it commemorates various members of the Kestell family from 1520 to 1578. A Molesworth monument against N. wall of nave is notable for bust of Dame Barbara Molesworth, wife of 4th baronet, and for ecstatic conclusion of turgid epitaph :—"To deliver to posterity a description of the beauty of her mind would be as equally vain as the sculptor's attempt in the above resemblance of her face. The one was superior to art, the other to imagination." The monument is undated, but she died in 1735. (Registers, 1600.)

Egloskerry (*St. Petrock*).—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower 59 ft. high. This was a Norm. cruciform church, it lost S. transept in favour of a 15th cent. aisle with 5 arches on monolith granite piers. N. and S. Norm. doorways had each a tympanum, the former sculptured with a dragon remains *in situ;* a remarkable Agnus Dei of the latter is over present entrance. Note plain Norm. font, and shaft piscina in chancel; jambs of N. transept also of that period, as well as much of N. wall of nave. Far too thoroughly restored in 1886–7. Rood-stairs are entered from

transept. In Penheale aisle is alabaster effigy, 14th cent., of a layman, not hitherto identified with any certainty; it is usually absurdly misdescribed. Kelly's *Directory* considers that it represents "an Italian flower-girl"! On the wall are helmet and gauntlets, and various 17th cent. memorials to the Speccotts of the great manor of Penheale. (Registers, 1576.)

St. Endellion (*St. Endelienta*).—Chancel, nave, continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Fabric wholly 15th cent. S. doorway is one of the best wrought in granite in county. Arcades, 5 on each side, have monolith piers. Stoup within church by S. entrance is most exceptional; it is of Catacleuse stone and carved with well-executed acorns and arms of Roscarrock, Chenduit, and Pentire. Note also simple circular font of Norm. date; rood-stairs of N. aisle; many good bench-ends; uninscribed Catacleuse table-tomb in S. aisle; table-tomb in chancel with matrices of brasses; and sepulchral slate slab in N. aisle to John Roscarrock, 1537. Restored in 1877; when old carved wagon roofs escaped almost scathless from hands of restoring architect; old plaster remains between timbers. Under tower is an 18th cent. panel bearing following belfry rhymes, with 6 bells painted at head, and 6 ringers quaintly attired in alternate red and black small-clothes:—

We ring the Quick to Church and dead to grave,
Good is our use, such usage let us have,

Who here therefore doth Damn Curse or Swear,
Or strike in quarrel though no Blood appear,
Who wears a Hatt or Spurr, or turns a Bell
Or by unskillful handling spoils a Peal
Shall Sixpence pay for every single Crime
'Twill make him careful against another time
Let's all in love and friendship hither come
Whilst the shrill treble calls to Thundering tom
And since Bells are our modest Recreation
Let's rise betimes and fall to Admiration.[1]

(Registers, 1732.)

St. Enoder (*St. Ennodorus*).—Chancel and nave, continuous aisles, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel arcades and that of N. aisle 15th cent., but nave arcade of S. aisle 14th cent. Transept and porch late 15th cent.; former has remarkable N. window of lattice tracery. A "thorough restoration" of 1870 brought about renewal of many windows. Much of tower fell in 1686, and it was then rebuilt. Interesting circular Norm. font, of St. Stephen stone, has 4 heads and unusual basket-work design round rim. Much of old roofs remain, and many good bench-ends; 4 panels of old rood-screen are worked up in pulpit. (Registers, 1571.)

St. Enodoc.—The interesting little church of *St. Gwinedoc*, a chapelry of St. Minver, is celebrated for having been for several generations almost entirely overwhelmed by sand; unburied

[1] See list of ringers' rhymes in Index.

and carefully restored in 1863. Chancel, nave, S. aisle of 3 bays extending along the chancel and incorporating S. transept, N. transept, S. porch, and tower and spire adjoining transept. A small cruciform church here in Norm. days with tower on N.; it can be readily traced in all the walls, save where interfered with by 15th cent. aisle and porch. Spire a 13th cent. addition. Doorway under porch 14th cent. Piscina of chancel is curious; takes the form of a projecting bracket from S. wall, 45 in. from ground. Small round font, with cable moulding between bowl and base, is Norm. Base of 15th cent. rood-screen remains, restored and recoloured. In churchyard is a collection of old stone mortars arranged on pedestals, generally supposed to be holy-water stoups! In reality mere domestic mortars, such as were used in every household in bygone times. They were recovered from neighbouring sand-heaps; when church was gradually overwhelmed, the like fate overtook a small group of dwellings. The real holy-water stoup is W. of S. entrance; bad taste has fitted it with a lid to serve as an alms-box.

St. Erme (*St. Hermes*).—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, transepts, and W. tower. With exception of fine three-staged 15th cent. tower, this church was rebuilt throughout in 1819–20; considerable repairs in 1908. Old 15th cent. arcade has been reused for S. aisle, and some old carved timbers were replaced in roofs. Noteworthy font with

conventional foliage is Trans.-Norm. In N. transept is a brass, with kneeling effigies and arms, to Richard Trencreek, 1594, wife and 4 children. (Registers, 1671.)

St. Erney.—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. E. window of chancel, with interlaced tracery, is good example of early Dec. work. Low tower also Dec., but with heavy modern buttresses. N. aisle, with arcade of 4 arches and monolith granite piers, 15th cent. Heavy Purbeck font, of irregular squared shape, is early Norm. Restoration of 1872 swept away much old woodwork; both porches are of that date. In aisle a slate memorial to Henry Hody, 1636, with engraved border. (Registers incorporated with those of Landrake.)

St. Erth.—Church is a parallelogram, 70 ft. by 55 ft., divided into three by arcades of 6 arches, and having also S. porch and W. tower. It is a good example of early Perp. work, *c.* 1400, but severely restored in 1874, several portions being rebuilt. Tower is of 3 stages; "at the angles of the uppermost string-course are grotesque figures of dogs and other animals, the only instance of this kind of decoration in West Cornwall" (Blight). Squared bowl of font, found under floor in 1874, is Norm., base shafts modern. (Registers, 1563.)

St. Ervan.—Chancel, nave, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower; formerly a cruciform E.E. church.

Upper part of tower, long in ruinous condition, taken down during repairs in 1887–9. S. doorway is Dec., but N. is E.E. There are some Perp. windows in S. transepts and chancel. Chalice-shaped octagonal font probably 14th cent. Various 17th cent. monuments. (Registers, 1674.)

St. Eval.—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. transept, S. aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. N. wall of nave, between tower and transept, is Norm., and contains an original small light; small circular font is of like period. Considerable amount of old Norm. masonry used in building 15th cent. tower. Church assumed a cruciform plan in first half of 13th cent. In 1323, as is known from entry in Bishop Stapledon's register, chancel was extended 6 ft., and new windows inserted in side walls as well as at E. end. Junction of 13th and 14th cent. work could be readily seen, but was unhappily obliterated by a severe restoration of 1889; at this date, too, transept was rebuilt. In 15th cent. S. transept was absorbed by construction of S. aisle to nave and chancel, with arcade of 7 bays. Note rood-stairs entered from N. transept; opening in S. arcade from chancel rood-loft to aisle screen; old wagon roofs of nave and aisle; and many good 15th cent. bench-ends, including arms of Henry VI., and several pairs of initials. Part of old carved screen of S. aisle remains; present chancel screen is part of an old parclose screen between chancel and aisle. Tower fell early in 18th cent.; rebuilt

chiefly at the expense of merchants of Bristol, for it was a conspicuous sea-mark; not completed until 1727. (Registers, 1695.)

St. Ewe.—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. aisle (rebuilt 1767), N. and S. porches, and W. tower and spire. Severely restored in 1881 at great cost. This was a Norm. cruciform church, of which respond of transept and parts of N. walls of nave and chancel remain. Squared font, on central shaft and with 4 angle shafts, having heads for capitals, also Norm. S. arcade of 6 arches, *c.* 1400, has piers consisting of circular columns surrounded by 4 smaller shafts; capitals have conventional foliage. Tower of two stages, with broached spire encircled by a foliated string, is of like date or somewhat earlier; it has a height of 72 ft. Note excellent old chancel screen, carefully repaired, on which are arms of Henry VI., and those of Trendenham and Tirrell; 15th cent. altar-slab in N. wall of chancel; and letter of Charles I. in S. aisle. (Registers, 1559.)

Falmouth.—Church of King Charles the Martyr, built in 1662–3, but not consecrated until 1665, is a double-aisled parallelogram, 90 ft. by 68 ft. Originally a square of 66 ft., but soon afterwards extended a few feet eastward and westward with addition of a weak W. tower. In 1812 again lengthened eastward; in 1861 tower was strengthened for bells and pinnacled battlements added; it has since then been more than once improved. The double tier of

late Gothic windows are original. Pulpit is an amalgam of old pieces of carving brought chiefly from the Continent about 1860, but including pieces of English screen cornices. In the vestry is an old painted alabaster tablet of the Flagellation, probably from the Continent. St. Budock is the old parish church of Falmouth. (Registers, 1663.)

St. Feock.—Chancel, nave with aisles, N. transept, and S. porch. Enlarged in 1844, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1874; nothing but 15th cent. arcades are old work. Circular late Norm. font of Catacleuse stone elaborately carved after an unusual design. Two-staged tower, chiefly 13th cent., stands on high bank about 40 yards to W. of church. (Registers, 1681.)

Forrabury (*St. Symphorian*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Shamefully maltreated both within and without during recent years. Mr. E. H. Sedding says that "the modern N. aisle is a model of ugliness." Lower part of S. wall of nave Norm. S. porch, *c.* 1500, is original; roofed with two large slabs of granite. Tower rebuilt in 1760. Circular Norm. font of Tintagel greenstone. Some old bench-ends, 15th and 16th cent., worked up in altar-table, credence, and pulpit. When visited by the present writer in the "sixties" of last century there was much Norm. and E.E. work in fabric, a good 15th cent. chancel screen, and a fine number of bench-ends. (Registers, 1710.)

Fowey. — The fine church of *St. Fimbar*

(re-dedicated to *St. Nicholas* when rebuilt in 1366), of Pentewan stone, consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The 14th cent. arcades of 5 lofty arches on each side are supported by octagonal piers destitute of capitals; this feature, also shared by Lostwithiel, is doubtless due to French influence; lack of capitals is quite common on other side of channel, and there was a considerable continental trade to and from the port of Fowey. The later three-light obtuse pointed clerestory[1] windows, which occur between the arches, are on a slightly lower level than apex of arches, a most unusual arrangement, apparently necessitated by exceptional height of arches. These windows are 4 on each side, but on S. side is an additional one in chancel, over lower arch into S. chapel. Tower archway is as lofty as roof will permit; jambs are moulded into 3 semi-detached shafts. The beautifully proportioned four-staged tower rises to height of 126 ft.[2] Aisles were rebuilt in 15th cent., and clerestories and porch added. Porch, with groined ceiling and substantial room above, has open archways E. and W. Rood-loft stairs remain, but no old screen-work left. The great 15th cent. wagon roof of nave and chancel retains much old carved timbers and bosses. The handsomely carved sexagonal pulpit is dated 1601. Circular Norm. font of Catacleuse stone, 29 in.

[1] Clerestory windows only occur five times in Cornwall. See Introduction.

[2] Estimates of height of Cornish towers vary; this is given from *R.I.C.*, x. 263.

in diameter and 38 in. high, on new base, is beautifully carved with band of double-star ornament round rim, and with a continuous deeply cut pattern of seven-leaved foliations round rim. There is an uninscribed brass to a layman, with wife and children, probably of the Treffry family; also imperfect brass of John Rashleigh, 1582, Alice his wife, 1591, and their children, erected in 1601. Considerable restoration in 1876, at a cost of £5000, when tracery of most of windows was renewed. In the modern vestry on N. side of tower are 5 cannon-balls found in fabric during the restoration. (Registers, 1543.)

St. Gennys (*St. Genesius*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Low tower of two stages, with modern pyramidal slated roof, is Norm., with small lights in both stages; no W. windows or doorway, it abuts on side of a hill. Tower arch pointed and rebuilt, but jambs and imposts original. Side walls of chancel also Norm. Squared bowl of font, with arcaded sides, is Trans.-Norm.; it is of Tintagel greenstone. Arcade of N. aisle, of Polyphant stone, *c.* 1400; S. arcade *c.* 1450. Over-restored in 1871, when most of windows were renewed. Up to that date there were a good many old seats and remains of screen; two or three bench-ends now form a faldstool. (Registers, 1702.)

St. Germans.[1]—The church as it now stands

[1] This account is condensed from a long descriptive and historical article, by the present writer, which appeared in *Builder* of 3 December, 1904.

consists of chancel and nave (in continuous line), S. aisle, quasi N. transept and chapel, S.W. porch, and two W. towers. Interior length of nave and chancel is 102 ft., and width 25 ft. S. aisle is 25 ft. wide, narrowing about 5 ft. in two most eastern bays, that are level with quasi-chancel. Interior width at W. end between two towers 61 ft.

No church in Cornwall to compare with St. Germans in richness of historical and ecclesiological associations, nor are there any rivals to the interesting variety of its architecture or beauty of situation. To understand nature of building now surviving of a church that was at once conventual and parochial, it is imperative that a bare outline of its story should be given. In early pre-Norm. period church was served by a collegiate community of secular clergy or canons. It was founded in honour of St. German, who became Bishop of French diocese of Auxerre in 425. He came over to Britain to oppose the Pelagian heresy, travelling through England, Wales, and Scotland, and his long venerated name is kept green by twelve old dedications. No reason to doubt tradition of the saint having first landed in St. Germans Creek, and that he made it a centre of his W. country preaching. The first bishops of Cornwall made St. Germans their cathedral seat; names of seven who ruled over the county from 931 to 1046 are known. A body of canons held half this large parish at time of Domesday Survey. Of the church they served, now no portions extant, but in the

interior a few stones may be noted dressed after a chevron fashion in pre-Norm. style; the present writer also observed during repairs of 1904 certain dislodged hewn stones, which showed clear traces of mortar adhering, of an earlier date than that used by Norm. masons. The canons continued to serve here until *c.* 1185, when they were suppressed for irregularity and worldliness, and the establishment transferred to the regular Order of St. Augustine. The new prior and his canons immediately set about erection of a stately church in late Norm. style, beginning at W. end.

W. front of nave between the two towers and basements of the towers are of late but definite Norm. workmanship. The projecting entrance or portico is an exceptionally fine example. The receding archway is of seven orders; the two innermost are merely round, third and fourth have zigzag ornament, fifth is rounded, and sixth and seventh are also sculptured with zigzag. Height of doorway is 10 ft., and of whole archway 16 ft. Outer arch is surmounted by hood-mould having head terminals, and much enriched with foliage, &c. Above arch is a pediment surmounted by a four-holed cross. The erection of the towers that flank this portal was not continued until Trans. from Norm. was in vogue, *c.* 1200; one of them remained incomplete for some time. The towers are somewhat puzzling. Probably two lower stages of each were finished about this Trans. date. This level corresponds to that of nave

roof, and here they most likely ended, crowned with pyramidal tops. The additional octagonal story of N.W. tower has plain pointed lancets on each face, and is clearly E.E., *c.* 1250–60, and therefore of like date with rebuilding of quire. The embattled summit is later. The S.W. tower is distinctly Norm. in basement stage, but remainder has been a good deal altered as well as raised at later dates. Arches under towers, opening into church to E. and on each side, are quite plain and supported on bold, clustered columns. Careful examination shows that the Norm. scheme was a nave of 5 bays, for parochial use (exclusive of the W. bay between the two engaged towers), the furthest E. bay being intended for beginning of conventual quire when time came for rebuilding Saxon chancel. No trace left of any transepts, which were probably left for later development; and a substantial screen would at that time cut off the parochial nave—necessarily large for the largest parish in Cornwall—from the canon's quire at first piers from E. end of new Norm. structure. The narrow N. aisle (10 ft.) with its round piers and arches was meanly swept away in 1803 to save expense of repair, and a cheap new nave wall substituted. On S. side of nave, at W. end, are the two remaining Norm. piers, short, circular, and with escalloped capitals; but they now support pointed arches. Some singularly fine Norm. clerestory windows, of considerable size and richly ornamented with zigzag mouldings, were brought to light in

1904, during a repointing scheme, above W. part of arcade.

An entry in Bishop Branscombe's register states that he dedicated the conventual church of St. Germans in 1261. This means that a new and extended quire for the canons was at that date consecrated.

The narrow Norm. aisle on S. side of nave was taken down at two different periods for purpose of enlargement. Town of St. Germans stood on S. side of church, whilst conventual buildings were on N. side, the N. aisle of nave forming one side of the canons' cloister. The Bishops of Exeter had a residence not far from the priory, several families of distinction had manor and other houses in this widespread parish in the 14th cent., and greater church accommodation became necessary. First alteration was substitution of a S. chapel, 22 ft. wide, for the 3 eastern bays of the 10-ft. wide Norm. aisle. This chapel, still very beautiful, must have been of singular perfection when first built. The E. end is most unusual. There are two three-light windows with excellent though slightly different tracery, and between them a handsome recess for life-size image, with crocketed canopy. On S. side of this chapel one original window remains, the window to E. of it having been destroyed to make room for the great costly group of marble sculpture by Rysbraeck, with effigies of Edward Eliot, 1722, and 2 wives, which now stands under N.W. tower. There is a single

sedile of fine and perfect design S. of altar, and when the cumbersome marble monument was removed a lofty canopied recess was found under an ogee arch. Where work of such exceptional beauty is found, it becomes at once highly probable that there was some additional reason for construction of such a chapel other than that of greater space. The annals of the church at once supply the cause in a remarkable incident that exactly corresponds with the period that architectural experts would assign to this chapel. On the death of Prior Polgoner in 1355, John Precheur, sub-prior, succeeded as superior. During his rule the priory became enriched with relics of the Saint whose name it bore. Sir Nicholas Tamorze, Kt., succeeded in obtaining from abbot and convent of St. Germain of Auxerre a portion of the relics they possessed. A small bone of the arm and a portion of the shroud in which the body of St. German rested were given to the knight, who placed them in a silver-gilt reliquary and brought them across the seas to the priory of St. Germans, where provision had been made for their honourable keeping. The grant from the Abbey was made in 1358. On May 20, 1361, Bishop Grandison granted forty days' indulgence to all penitents who should make a pilgrimage to shrine at St. Germans, or visit it for sake of devotion. There can be no reasonable doubt that this chapel was then built for the special reception of these relics, and that an almery for their safe enclosure was placed within the canopied recess

S. of altar. The image niche between the two windows would doubtless hold a statue of St. German. This niche has recently been filled with a statue of Our Lord as the Good Shepherd; if it was to be filled, it seems a pity that a figure of the great missionary Saint was not once again placed in the position designed to perpetuate his memory.

About a century later the W. end of this chapel, which projected beyond the rest of the narrow aisle, was taken down and a wide S. aisle was continued right up to S.W. tower, and 4 four-light large pointed windows inserted in S. wall, one in each bay. Upper tracery of three easternmost of these windows, though slightly different in each case, is of the kind known as advanced Perp.; but the one nearest the tower has reticulated tracery and would generally be termed Dec. Close examination, however, of the general masonry and of jambs and hood-moulds, &c., shows that it is all of same date. One style was never quite driven out at a given date by its successor. The terminals of the hood-moulds of these windows all bear heraldic and other devices. The arms of Bishop Lacy (1420–1450) are plainly discernible, and this yields the date of this effective aisle widening.

When the Norm. aisle was thus widened, a S. doorway in its W. bay was taken out, and preserved as W. doorway at end of aisle. At the same time a charming little porch with an elaborately groined roof was built against S. wall of S. tower,

forming a covered entrance to aisle. This portico has both S. and W. doorways. The latter is a heavy doorway with spandrels, *c.* 1500. Of same date is blocked-up doorway under window of widened aisle. When the St. German relics chapel was erected in 14th cent. it would certainly have its own doorway in projecting part of its W. wall; and when the time came for extension of whole aisle a doorway would be transferred to the S. wall. Such a doorway would doubtless be much used by pilgrims to the shrine—there would be crowds on the two festival days of St. German, July 31, his death day, and October 1, his translation; it seems to have been rebuilt on a wider scale, *c.* 1500, together with W. doorway of porch. The pilgrims would enter by one of these doorways and depart through the other. It must not be supposed that the S. aisle was the site of the parish altar; this would certainly be at E. end of nave, and the ordinary parish entrance would be through the main W. doorway. The year 1500 is said to be the exact date of re-roofing nave.

After the priory was dissolved, in 1539, the quire of the canons naturally fell into decay. The Champernowne family, to whom Henry VIII. granted the priory, used much of the walls in their adaptation of the conventual buildings as a residence, and they actually built up a brew-house on the site of the high altar! This brew-house was standing in 1804, when Whitaker took some measurements.

He found quire was the same width as nave and extended eastward 55 ft. The parishioners, in adapting the nave for their use when the canons had gone, happily decided to move the great window from the E. end of quire to a like position at E. end of nave. It is a fine five-light window measuring about 35 ft. by 20 ft., and has a transom. The upper tracery forms a kind of crown. It dates from the dawn of the Perp. period, *temp.* Richard II.

Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall* (1602), says of St. Germans: "A great part of whose chauncell, anno 1592, fel suddenly downe, upon a Friday, very shortly after public service was ended, which hevenly favour, of so little respite, saved many persons lives, with whom immediately before it had been stuffed: and the devout charges of the well-disposed parishioners quickly repayred this ruine." This often-cited statement has been hastily assumed to mean the downfall of the conventual quire; but it means nothing of the kind. The old quire was stripped of its lead immediately after the surrender of 1539, when the owners saw fit to turn much of it into a brew-house. That which fell in 1592 would be parts of the roof and very likely of E. wall of nave that had been too hastily built up by the parishioners some fifty years previously to make themselves a chancel.

When N. aisle was cleared away, in 1803, the scheme included building of a kind of chapel or N.

transept for the Port Eliot pew, with corridor leading to it. This pew has since been turned into an organ chamber, and the corridor into a vestry.

The most interesting detail of the interior is the fine late Norm. font of Purbeck marble, broken up and discarded in 1793. The fragments were, however, replaced in 1840. The font, 33 in. square, and 39 in. high, has the 4 angles round the bowl at the top of the font filled with 3 three-leaved ornaments in slight relief and a circle or ring in fourth angle. N. side of bowl is carved with a round-headed arcade, and the other sides have much-worn patterns; it stands on a central and four subsidiary shafts.

In the aisle is a small, somewhat rudely carved and clumsily repaired stall. A good deal has been written and said about "the extraordinary antiquity" of this piece of church furniture, and one antiquary of recent times has described it as "a penitential sedile with a carved record of the trespass thereon"! The misericord is carved with figure of a sportsman carrying a couple of rabbits and surrounded by dogs. The subject is locally known as "Dando and his dogs," as to whom there are some amusing childish tales. But, after all, the date of this carving cannot be older than late 14th cent., and hunting subjects are quite common in such positions. It originally formed one of a set of small stalls. Another interesting fragment is a piece of the 15th cent. rood-screen. Part of stairway to this screen is in S. aisle.

Considerable restoration schemes were carried out, at a large outlay, between 1887 and 1897. Repointing of the interior, re-roofing, and certain general repairs were executed in 1904; during the work a blocked-up niche for a holy-water stoup and a piscina niche were uncovered in the aisle.

The large W. doors have recently been ornamented, with questionable taste, by Byzantine-looking patches of bronze work and a great closing ring of like style. The metal workmanship is well done, but quite out of keeping in such a place. Moreover, the would-be hinges are mere shams, and have no connection with the eyes of the staples.

Much money and care have evidently been spent on this interesting fabric during recent years, but the strongly marked new pointing of the interior is a sad disfigurement. (Registers, 1590.)

St. Germoe.—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. aisle with transept, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Originally a small Norm. cruciform church. In 14th cent. a Dec. aisle was added absorbing transept, but a shallow N. transept was added to this aisle at a somewhat later date. In 15th cent. Norm. S. transept was enlarged westward, and a twin arch inserted at beginning of a new completed aisle; the circular head of an early Norm. light is built into W. wall. The lower part of E. and S. walls of chancel, and the like walls of S. transept, are also Norm. Corbel heads of the same period have been built into E. wall of N. aisle. S. doorway

is 14th cent., but porch over it is 15th cent. Gable cross of porch bears the rood; on corbel stones at ends of coping are two pairs of monkeys. Rude circular bowl of font, with two heads in bold relief, is early Norm. The 15th cent. three-staged tower, of granite ashlar, has fine crocketed pinnacles, springing from angels. Much of chancel rebuilt *c.* 1860, and a general "thorough restoration" in 1891–2.[1]

At N.E. angle of churchyard is a curious small structure known as "St. Germoe's Chair," or "King Germoe's Throne." Its internal measurement is 6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.; it is entered by two pointed archways, 6 ft. high, supported by a circular pier and responds; at the back is a seat divided into 3 compartments by 2 shafts, with a sculptured crowned head in apex of the centre one. St. Germoch, an Irish king or chieftain, crossed over with St. Breoca and others about 460, and landed at Riviere on the Hayle estuary. Leland, *temp.* Henry VIII., writing of this parish, states that St. Germoch's "tumbe is yet seen there," and also names "St. Germoke's Chair in the Chirchyard." The most reasonable tradition is that it was from this site that the saint preached his first sermon in Cornwall. Present building is probably 15th cent. (Registers, 1682.)

St. Gerrans (*St. Gerendus*).—Chancel with S.

[1] For a good illustrated account of the church, prior to restoration, see *Arch. Journal*, 1861, pp. 248–53.

aisle of 2 bays, nave with S. aisle of 5 bays, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Fabric not of much interest; it was mostly rebuilt in 1848–9. Square arcaded bowl of font is Norm. Church was extended and made cruciform in 13th cent., and reconsecrated in 1262. S. aisle of chancel and nave with arcade of 7 arches, supported on monolith granite piers, is 15th cent., and so too is two-staged tower and octagonal spire. Spire repaired in 1636, and again in 1890. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Gluvias, the parish church of Penryn, consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, double S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; it was re-dedicated to St. Gluvias in 1321. Entirely rebuilt, except 15th cent. tower, after debased Classical style in 18th cent., but was again reconstructed, mainly on Perp. lines, in 1883. A brass, with effigies, to Thomas Kyllgrewe, *c.* 1484, and Joan and Elizabeth his wives; also various 17th cent. mural tablets. (Registers, 1645.)

St. Goran.—Chancel, nave, continuous S. aisle of 8 bays, N. transept, S. porch, and lofty W. tower. Here was a Norm. cruciform church; responds, with plain imposts of N. transept arch are of that period, and so too is circular font with unusual ornaments on bowl. S. arcade, of Pentewan stone, is *c.* 1400. Roofs renewed in 1870, and general restoration in 1875. A large number of old carved bench-ends, several of which have pairs of initials. (Registers, 1661.)

St. Grade.—The church of *St. Grade* and *the Holy Cross*, formerly an interesting structure, mainly Norm., was grievously destroyed, save tower, in 1862, and smaller building erected on site.[1] A single small Norm. light replaced in N. wall. Low tower of 2 stages is 14th cent., and mainly constructed of large blocks of serpentine. The late Norm. font is supported by central shaft and 4 angle shafts with capitals reaching to the brim; it is a plain example of the Bodmin type. A good brass, with effigies and arms, to James Erisey, 1522, to Margaret his wife, and to their 10 children. (Registers, 1707.)

Grampound, an ancient borough, chiefly in parish of Creed, had a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to *St. Nunn*, in 1421. It was used for worship up to 1815, but then fell into decay; last remains removed by 1827. In 1869 a new chapel was erected on old site.

St. Gulval.—Chancel, nave with aisles, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Considerable restoration in 1858 and in 1885, and again in 1891–3, when 13th cent. transept was rebuilt and N. aisle and organ chamber added. Sedile and piscina of chancel are 14th cent. The remnant of old work left after these numerous restorations, including plain three-staged tower, is late 15th cent. Font, of Ludgvan granite, has round

[1] For good illustrated account prior to restoration, see *Arch. Journal*, 1861, pp. 234–5.

bowl sculptured with heraldic shields, one of which has arms of Kymyel impaling St. Aubyn. S. arcade has octagonal piers of monolith granite. (Registers, 1598.)

Gunwalloe.—Church of *St. Winwaloe*, romantically situated on the verge of the sea near Mullion, is said, like St. Anthony-in-Meneage, to be a votive building for preservation from shipwreck.[1] It consists of 15th cent. chancel, nave, S. aisle, and porch, and of a late 14th cent. N. aisle with its original windows. A distinctly bad restoration in 1869–70, when much new work was unnecessarily introduced. Arcades, of 5 arches each side, are supported on monolith granite piers. S. porch has panelled entrance jambs, and well-carved wagon roof. Remains of a stoup niche on W. side of N. doorway. The font, 22½ in. in diameter, with a flat cover, has a resemblance to that of St. Buryan. At W. end is mutilated bowl of a Norm. font. Sills of the windows at E. end of both the aisles have been lowered for a reredos. Modern high altar of granite; curiously proportioned, having a width of 48 in. Two bays of old early 16th cent. rood-screen remain. One of these, against N. door, has painted panels of St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James the Great, and St. John the Evangelist; the

[1] The S. side of church is so often reached by sea spray that much samphire was growing on porch and S. wall in 1911. The present writer visited Gunwalloe during a heavy storm in 1876, when the spray dashed over all 3 gabled roofs of the church, falling on N. side.

other against a vestry in N. aisle has paintings of St. James the Less, St. Bartholomew, and two other apostles. Well-carved timbers in wagon roof of S. aisle are old, other roofs new. Fourteen ft. from W. end of church is a detached two-staged tower with pyramidal roof, and having 3 bells; it is apparently of 14th cent. date; the W., S., and most of N. sides of tower are formed out of natural rock. (Registers, 1716.)

St. Gwennap (*St. Wenappa*).—Chancel and nave with continuous aisles of 7 arches, N. and S. porches, and detached tower. Considerable piecemeal restoration and renewal took place between 1863 and 1883. Church is throughout of granite and 15th cent. date. Font modern. A copy of Charles I.'s letter. Detached tower, near S. entrance to churchyard, is of 2 stages, has a pyramidal roof. (Registers, 1658.)

St. Gwinear.—Chancel, nave, S. aisle with arcade of 4 arches, continuous N. aisle with arcade of 6 arches, further N. aisle of 4 arches, N. porch, and W. tower. Two Norm. beak-heads built into porch wall, various stones occur in fabric dressed after the Norm. fashion. Chancel E. window of 5 lights, with intersecting tracery, is good example of early Dec., *c.* 1300. Chancel piscina is of same date, and also E. window of S. aisle. There was a Dec. cruciform church on this site; N. aisle has a Dec. piscina. S. aisle arcade is *c.* 1450. N. aisle arcade is *c.* 1500; further aisle, or Arundell chapel,

has octagonal piers with capitals having shield-bearing angels, probably of Henry VIII. date. N.E. angle of porch has been cut away to make room for small W. doorway into this chapel. Both N. and S. doorways have Tudor rose in spandrels. Tower, of 3 stages, is double buttressed, and has a newel stair turret on N. side, rising above battlements. Octagonal bowl of font, dated 1727, is curiously carved on each face; the base is probably much older. "Restorations" have cleared out every remnant of the old roofs, save a little in the chancel, whilst a wealth of old seating of the nave and N. aisle has vanished; but there are 5 interesting bench-ends worked up into desk in Arundell aisle, and 2 others into a lectern. Five more bench-ends form pulpit, including a double-necked swan on a wreath and a merman. Most of the base of a fine screen, *c.* 1510, remains; 8 bays are left, each divided into 2 well-carved panels. (Registers, 1560.)

St. Gwithian.—Church of *Sts. Felix* and *Gothian* was unhappily rebuilt, except the three-staged 15th cent. tower, in 1865–6. Bowl of a Norm. font, but retooled, remains, and also sedilia and piscina in chancel. Two granite arches of old arcade are built up into a lychgate. Original fabric was cruciform E.E., and there were remnants left of the chancel arch. (Registers, 1560.)

Helland (*St. Helen*).—Chancel, nave, continuous S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and low W. tower

rebuilt in 1883. N. transept shows traces of E.E. work, and has date 1646 on gable; but it was much altered *c.* 1820 to serve as a day-school, and shut off from church. The 15th cent. S. aisle, with arcade of 4 arches of St. Stephen stone, absorbed 13th cent. S. transept. Plain chalice-shaped font E.E.; in chancel capital and part of the shaft of E.E. respond serves as a credence table. In aisle a floor slab with incised civil figure of Humfrey Calwodley, with arms of Calwodley and Carminow; he married Joan Carminow in 1494. (Registers, 1722.)

Helston.—Church of *St. Michael*, consisting of chancel, rectangular body, and tower 96 ft. high, was entirely rebuilt by second and last Earl of Godolphin, as stated on massive brass chandelier of 24 branches :—

"This branch together with the compleat building of the church and chancel is the sole gift and benefaction of the Right Honorable the Earl of Godolphin bestowed on this Borough A.D. 1763."

Fastened to S. door are brass effigies of Thomas Bovgins, merchant, 1602, with wife and 3 children. (Registers, 1598.)

St. Hilary.—Old church, rich in 15th cent. seating, was burnt down on Good Friday, 1853. Its successor is a poor imitation of Dec. style. Tower with broached spire, *c.* 1280, survived; but spire, which used to be periodically whitewashed as a

sea-mark, had to be rebuilt, and now reaches to height of 70 ft. 9 in. The 15th cent. N. doorway is also retained. Old octagonal 13th cent. font remains, but bad taste has provided a successor which is in use. (Registers, 1692.)

St. Illogan.—Old church unhappily destroyed in 1846, and a successor built at some distance to N.W. of old site. The late 14th cent. two-staged tower of granite still stands in melancholy detachment. Brasses of James Bassett, 1603, with wife and 10 children, and some well-cut slate monuments were moved to new church, and also six 17th cent. carved panels to form a pulpit. The 14th cent. bowl of old font is in use, but retooled. (Registers, 1593.)

St. Issey.—Church, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, rebuilt throughout in 1871, including tower which fell in that year. Note fine W. doorway, carved stoup by S. entrance, sculptured Pietà in vestry, and especially beautiful reredos (recently pieced together from scattered fragments), all of Catacleuse stone and of *c.* 1400 date. Circular font, on round shaft and 4 small pillars, is late Norm.; it bears churchwardens' initials and the date 1664, when it was restored to use after ejection by Puritans. Old church had a N. transept, and there were considerable remains of rood-screen. (Registers, 1596.)

St. Ive.—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Evidently a cruciform church

rebuilt here in Dec. style of beginning of 14th cent.[1] Five-light E. window an excellent example of the period. Towards close of 15th cent., when S. transept was absorbed in an aisle of 5 bays, the builders reused 2 good two-light windows from removed transept. In N. transept is a good three-light Dec. window with rose in the tracery, also 14th cent. piscina and squint to high altar. Each side of E. window of chancel is an elaborate image niche. Recess in N. wall which has served for Easter sepulchre; on S. side are 14th cent. triple sedilia and piscina. The massive S. porch is same date as aisle; it contains a stoup under trefoiled arch, and over entrance is sundial inscribed *Quotidie morior*, 1695. The fine granite tower of 3 stages is double buttressed, and has 12 pinnacles on its embattled summit; it is of early 16th cent. date. Font is modern, but base probably 14th cent. Pulpit is 1700, and covered with debased carving. Old wagon roofs are exceptionally well carved, and have small angels on wall-plates. Octagonal font is Perp. Royal arms bear "C R. 1660." A large elaborate monument of slate against N. wall of chancel to Blaunch Wrey, 1595, and to John Wrey, 1597. Chancel restored in 1845, and rest of fabric in 1883–4. The old parish stocks stand in porch; the bench is 9 ft. long. (Registers, 1685.)

St. Ives.—This ancient borough formed part of

[1] The E. end and N. transept are illustrated in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.*, vol. iv. (1853).

parish of Lelant. Records tell us that as population increased, the great inconvenience of proceeding for all special rites to a church 3 miles distant became more obvious. The townsmen, prospering in fishing industry, resolved to build a much larger chapel in their midst, and obtained licence, in 1410, from the Pope, for due exercise therein of sacraments and sacramentals. This chapel, on a great scale, was 16½ years building; it was consecrated by Bishop Lacy in 1428, when he testified that the church was *magnifice tabulata constructa.* It consists of chancel and nave with continuous aisles of 7 bays, a further S. aisle or chapel of 2 bays called Trenwith aisle, N. and S. porches, and fine double-buttressed four-staged W. tower 84 ft. high. Walls are of granite throughout, but arches of arcades of Beer and Pennant stone; capitals of later Trenwith aisle arcade are beautifully carved with vine pattern. Fine but much restored early 14th cent. granite font has 4 shield-bearing angels round bowl, on one shield, in raised letters, *Omnes baptizate gentes*, 4 dragons at base. A general restoration in 1853–4 resulted, *inter alia*, in clearing away considerable remnants of rood-screen. On this screen stood a large 16th cent. organ, which was broken up by Puritans in 1647. Rood-stairs are at N.W. angle of chapel. Some carved oak benches remain; the most notable are front panels of a chancel seat, said to be presented by Ralph Clies, master-smith. These panels bear (1) hammer, pincers, nail, and horse-shoe;

(2) hammer and anvil; (3) pair of bellows; and (4) ladle, trammers, and clefts; whilst two others are supposed to be busts of Clies and his wife. Two stall ends are carved with figures of St. Andrew and St. Peter; above latter are two small kneeling figures holding a shield on which are the words "John Peyne"; above the former are similar figures with a shield charged with arms of Peyne (three pine-apples) impaling Nicholl of Penrose (a pheon in pale). John Peyne, portreeve or chief officer of St. Ives, was hung in midst of town, during cruel execution in 1549 of alleged insurgents, by Edward VI.'s brutal provost-marshal, Sir Anthony Kingston. Wagon roofs, considerably renewed in 1887–9, contain much well-carved old timber; note small full-length figures of angels at springing of braces of both chancel and nave, and vine pattern of wall-plates. At E. end of Trenwith aisle are reset fragments of a brass to Oto Treunwyth, 1463, and wife Agnes. (Registers, 1686.)

Jacobstow.—The 15th cent. church of *St. James* consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower of 3 stages. Much drastic restoration, but note Norm. font *c.* 1100, of Tintagel greenstone, of Altarnun type; rood-stairs on N. side; and pulpit made up of bench-ends. (Registers, 1653.)

St. John (*St. John Evangelist*).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Low tower of 2 stages, with a pyramidal roof, is Norm., and resembles that of St. Gennys. The chancel, nave, and octagonal

font are 15th cent., and the porch is dated 1605. Much restoration in 1868. (Registers, 1616.)

St. Juliot (*St. Julietta*).—Consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays with S. aisle, N. transept, and S. porch, and W. tower. A 15th cent. aisle absorbed S. transept, obliterating the cruciform design. Massive tower is late 14th cent., but considerably rebuilt. The embattled 15th cent. porch is granite vaulted. Considerable restoration in 1872, when fragments of old screen were worked up into its successor. Many old bench-ends remain carved with sacred monograms, initial letters, and coats of arms. The 15th cent. granite font has IHC on the W. front; bowl is square, but hexagonal internally. Royal arms in plaster have initials C.R. and date 1681. (Registers, 1656.)

St. Just-in-Penwith.[1]—Re-dedicated by Bishop Grandison in 1336. Chancel rebuilt in 1834, but during drastic restoration of 1865–6 it became manifest that part of Dec. S. wall of chancel, consecrated by Grandison, including sedile and piscina, had been left standing. Rest of church is Perp., of latter half of 15th cent. Arcades have a pleasing effect because of irregularity of shape and width; piers are of Beer stone, and have exceptionally well-carved capitals, some of vine pattern, and others sculptured with coats of arms of families of Arwenack, Boscawen, Bray, and Petit. In one case a

[1] Mr. Thurstan Peter contributed a fully illustrated account of this church to *R.I.C.*, vol. xiv. 173–191.

demi-angel bears a shield with initials M and J, for Mary and Jesus. E. window of each aisle has flamboyant tracery, a clear proof of French influence. Embattled porch closely resembles that of St. Buryan. Windows to E. of porch has notable hood-mould terminals. The one has letter J for Our Lord, surrounded by 5 small bosses for the Wounds; the other has M for the Blessed Virgin, with 7 bosses for her Dolours. Perfect rood-stairs in both N. and S. walls. Various remnants of base and other portions of rood-screen, as well as bench-ends, disappeared during Mr. St. Aubyn's unhappy restoration of 1866, when church was furnished with varnished deal sittings and roofs. A fine piece of richly carved base of old screen now serves as front of altar-table in mission chapel of Kelynack in this parish (see Bond and Camm's *Rood-screens*, plate 127). The disfigurement of this church by stripping off plaster from interior walls (see Introduction) was one of the worst of many sins of that nature achieved in the county under the fond plea of "restoration." A whole series of most interesting wall-paintings were destroyed; two only remain, and they are in sad condition, namely, Christ blessing Trades, and St. George and the Dragon; four plates of these pictures appeared in vol. i. *R.I.C.* As usual with Cornish churches of this period, whilst outer walls are encased in great blocks of granite, interior is lined with small rubble stones of every conceivable shape. The wiseacres

have outlined the edges of these irregular stones with almost black cement, thus achieving an unsightly and extravagant effect at absolute variance with the original intention. The octagonal 14th cent. font is of Pentewan stone. Four good brass branched chandeliers, of kind usually termed "spider," are each engraved *Ex dono Johannes Edwards de Truthwall,* 1746.

A most highly interesting early monumental stone was found in 1834, built into chancel wall. This rude pillar stone now lies at W. end of N. aisle. In front is the Chi-Rho monogram[1] (not a pastoral staff, as usually supposed), and on one side is inscription NI SELVS IC IACIT. This stone cannot be more recent than 6th cent. Built into inner wall of this aisle, near E. end, is a large portion of knot-work shaft of an Anglo-Saxon cross of 8th or 9th cent. (Registers, 1599.)

St. Just-in-Roseland.—The church consists of chancel with N. aisle of 2 bays, nave, continuous S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. It is exquisitely situated on the verge of the sea in

[1] Romilly Allen's *Early Christian Symbolism,* and Langdon's *Early Christian Monuments* in *Vict. Co. Hist. of Cornwall,* vol. i. Only six old stones have been found in England bearing the Chi-Rho monogram, and they were all in Cornwall—namely, (1) at Doydon Head, St. Endellion; (2) Phillack church, gable of porch; (3) South Hill, in rectory garden; (4) Lanteglos-by-Fowey, jamb stone of S. doorway; and (5) St. Just-in-Penwith. The sixth was found at St. Helen's Chapel, Cape Cornwall, and used to rest in this church, but is said to have been thrown down a well by a recent iconoclastic Protestant vicar.

Carrack Roads, just opposite to St. Mylor. The churchyard, stretching up the steep bank from the church to a considerable height, is thickly studded with fine forest trees, the paths are fringed with a wealth of ferns, whilst fuchias, hydrangeas, and roses vary the occasional wildness of the undergrowth surrounding some of the graves. There is not a more beautiful or peaceful God's Acre in all England, and though devoid of primness, it is obviously cared for with reverent zeal. There are two lychgates, one on the heights and one in the valley on a level with the church; beneath them are "Cornish styles" of long blocks of granite with open spaces between them. The church was re-dedicated in 1261; to this period belongs the double piscina of chancel, and there are traces of 13th cent. work in transept. The church, as rebuilt in 1261, was undoubtedly cruciform. The S. transept was lost in the 15th cent. aisle, with 2 arches into chancel and 5 into nave. The porch has panelled jambs, and the remains of tracery like that of St. Mylor over the entrance; there is good carving in the wagon roof, but the roofs of the church were renewed in a drastic restoration of 1872. The fine 15th cent. tower has a bold semi-octagonal newel turret rising above battlements at S.E. angle. The tower was carefully repaired, and a clock supplied in 1904. Note rood-stairs from transept, now leading into pulpit; 15th cent. octagonal font, with 17th cent. cover; fine brass

of a priest in processional vestments, 34 in. long, *c.* 1500; and good lettering of panels of the Creed and Our Father, dated 1693. A single misericord, from a distant church, has lately been converted into front of a lectern. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Kea.—Old church of this parish stood on Truro river. In 1802 it was taken down, except tower, when an ugly rectangular building was erected 3 miles to the W. amid the population. This church, designed by Wyatt, gave way to a handsome successor in 1895–6. Within it stands the excellent old Norm. font, with angle shafts of the Bodmin type, 39 in. high, and 31 in. in diameter.[1] To the 15th cent. three-staged tower of "Old Kea" was added a small mission church in 1863, and this was enlarged in 1869. (Registers, 1701.)

Kenwyn (*St. Cuby*).—Re-dedicated by Bishop Branscombe in 1259. Chancel, nave of 5 bays, S. aisle, transepts, S. porch, and double-buttressed W. tower. Of 13th cent. cruciform church no remains can now be traced. The three-staged tower and aisle are 15th cent., but the whole fabric has been much spoilt by bad restorations of 1820 and 1862. (Registers, 1539.)

St. Keverne.—The large church (110 ft. long), re-dedicated to *St. Keveran* in 1266, consists of chancel, nave, continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Towards close of 15th cent. rebuilt on

[1] For description and illustrations of this font, see *Reliquary*, N.S., x, 206–8.

a fine scale. Aisle arcades of 7 arches show traces of being reconstructed out of 13th cent. materials, especially on N. side, where E.E. piers stand on Perp. granite bases. Rood-stairs in N. wall. In this wall further W. are two other sets of wall stairs, unparalleled in any other church; they probably gave access to screens of two late chapels. Various old bench-ends, chiefly carved with symbols of the Passion. Well-carved octagonal font is Perp. The two-staged tower, 60 ft. high, surmounted by octagonal ribbed spire, 38 ft. high. Spire was destroyed by lightning in a terrific storm of Sunday, 18 February, 1770, during service, but immediately renewed on old lines, as it formed a useful sea-mark on this dangerous coast. By tower entrance are two shields of arms, Archdekne (3 chevronels) and Pincerna (3 covered cups). During restoration of 1896 painting of St. Christopher came to light on W. end of N. wall, giving Greek version of legend. See *Journal R.I.C.*, vols. xv. and xvi.[1] (Registers, 1588.)

St. Kew.—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Whole fabric good 15th cent. Lofty arches of arcades have monolith granite piers, with well-carved capitals of Pentewan stone. Most of window tracery renewed at restoration of 1883. In E. window of N. aisle is some excellent painted glass chiefly of Our Lord's

[1] For a good illustrated account of this church prior to restoration, see *Arch. Journal*, 1861, pp. 328–331.

Passion, removed here from Bodmin in 1469. Rood-stairs in turret on N. side, and openings in arcades remain. Good screen erected in 1883, in which are included a traceried panel and several other portions of old screen. A few old bench-ends have been reused. Roofs contain some old timbers, several good bosses, and a series of small angels from which the braces spring. Elizabethan pulpit has panels carved in arabesque. Octagonal font good Perp. design, with quatrefoils in panels. Fine three-staged buttressed tower is 70 ft. high; newel turret rises 3 ft. above battlements. A good engraved slate monument to Honor, wife of John Webber, 1601, in N. aisle; lady wears ruff and stiff petticoats; below are small effigies of two boys and a girl. Another slate monument is to John Cavell, 1602. (Registers, 1564.)

St. Keyne's church is not of much interest; it consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, S. transept, and W. tower; restored and much rebuilt in 1868, and again in 1877. Tower and most of old work remaining is 15th cent., but there is a Norm. hood-mould with star ornament over S. doorway, and a Dec. two-light window at W. end of N. aisle. Plain octagonal granite font is Perp. (Registers, 1539.)

Kilkhampton.—The fine church of *St. James* consists of chancel, nave, continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Excepting the S. doorway, which is a very good example of enriched Norm. of

four orders and the 15th cent. tracery, the fabric is excellent late Perp. throughout and remarkably well executed, considering that it is actually of Elizabethan date. Grand Norm. doorway is not in original position; in all probability it was moved here from W. front of old Norm. church. On porch are arms of John Granville, rector from 1524 to 1580, with legend *Porta Celi*, and date 1587. Seven lofty arches divide aisles from nave and chancel; they are of granite, with slender piers of same material. Roofs are good examples of carved wagon-head style. Carved bench-ends form a fine series of great variety, symbols of the Passion, heraldic scroll-work, and a few grotesques. Much restoration was carried out by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1858–60, when E. end was rebuilt; the effective screen-work, often supposed to be old, is entirely of that date. In S. chapel is a somewhat imposing monument to Sir Bevill Granville, of Stowe, who fell at Lansdowne, 5 July, 1643; it was not erected until 1714. Organ in N. chapel built by Father Schmidt, *c.* 1780. (Registers, 1539.)

St. Ladock.—The church of *St. Ladoca*, re-dedicated in 1268, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. It was too thoroughly restored in 1864 by Mr. Street. But little of cruciform church consecrated by Bishop Branscombe remains. S. aisle, porch, and tower were added in 15th cent., and N. transept lengthened. Stately tower of 3 stages is double-buttressed and

has good pinnacles. The circular late Norm. font resembles that of Fowey; it is of Catacleuse stone. Base of early 16th cent. chancel screen remains, with well-carved panels. (Registers, 1683.)

Lamorran.—Church of *St. Moran*, re-dedicated in 1261, is a small cruciform building consisting of chancel, nave, transepts, S. porch, and detached tower in S.W. corner of churchyard smothered in ivy. Very little interest is attached to this church, as it was rebuilt in 1845, and again pulled about in 1853. The font of Catacleuse stone is late Norm., but has been disfigured and modernised. (Registers, 1573.)

Landewednack (*St. Winwaloe*). — Chancel, nave, N. aisle of 5 bays, S. transept and porch, and W. tower. Fabric was so severely treated in 1860–2 that, as Mr. E. Sedding writes, "much of the old character of the building has been transformed into 19th cent. architecture"; yet many interesting features remain. Note fine Norm. S. doorway of serpentine, 9 ft. high, into which a Perp. doorway has been inserted; several Dec. windows in chancel, transept, and nave; stone-groined porch, *c.* 1300; curious much-repaired font, inscribed *D: Ric: Bolham me fecit* (he was rector from 1414 to 1415); and large passage squint, with low-side window, at angle of transept and chancel, like those of St. Cury and St. Mawgan. The unbuttressed two-staged tower is built of great blocks of serpentine mingled

with granite; like N. aisle, it dates from 15th cent.[1] (Registers, 1578.)

Landrake (*St. Peter*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, S. transept, and W. tower. The lower parts of S. walls of nave and chancel are Norm., also the jambs of S. doorway. The 15th cent. N. aisle, with its 4 wide arches and 5 three-light pointed windows, and the shallow N. porch, are good examples of Perp. In the back of a square almery in N. wall of chancel is a small brass, with effigy in armour of Edward Courtney, of Powderham, 1509. Against opposite wall are two richly engraved mural monuments of slate, with effigies of Ebote, wife of Nicholas Wills, 19 June, 1607, and of Nicholas Wills, 2 October, 1607. Rood-loft stairway is in angle of transept and chancel, with squint window to high altar; this opening has been absurdly supposed to be for confession. Early Norm. font of Purbeck, with square bowl and faces at the angles, is good example of Callington type. There are 4 steps down into the church from the S. porch. The wagon roofs have well-carved bosses, and happily retain the plaster between the timbers. Fine three-staged tower, over 100 ft. high, to top of pinnacles, is of first half of 15th cent.; double-buttressed up to battlements, and has half octagon turret at N.E. angle rising 10 ft. above summit. Restored with

[1] For good illustrated account prior to restoration, see *Arch. Journal*, 1861, pp. 739–42.

care in 1877. The screen-work is 1905. (Registers, 1555.)

Landulph (*St. Dilpe*).—Chancel, nave, continuous aisles of 6 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored in 1901. Excepting 14th cent. inner S. doorway, which has lower half of small draped figure in niche above, all the body of the church is of 15th cent. or early 16th cent. dates. All the windows are of three lights and Perp. Aisle arcades have octagonal piers. There is a 14th cent. piscina clumsily replaced in E. wall of chancel. Rood-loft stairs enclosed in a semi-octagonal projection of S. wall. Base of rood-screen remains across chancel and S. chapel; quatrefoils point to early 15th cent. date. At W. end of nave are 6 old carved benches, and fragments of others. Base of tower 14th cent., and upper part 15th; turret of newel at N.E. angle rises above rest of battlements. Against E. wall of S. aisle is a valuable and curious brass inscription recording burial of Theodore Paleologus, last male descendant of "the Christian Emperors of Greece." He died at Clifton, in this parish, in 1636. Above the inscription are the imperial arms of the Grecian Empire. In same aisle is marble table-tomb of Sir Nicholas Lower, of Clifton, 1635, and of his wife Elizabeth, 1636. Clifton pews, erected by Sir Nicholas in 1630, bear on panels coats of arms of Lower and of 20 other families; above these seats are mural brasses with long genealogical inscriptions to knight and lady.

Chalice and paten-cover were given to church by Sir Nicholas in 1631, and another chalice and cover by Alexander Lower in 1646. Font, *c.* 1200, supported on 5 shafts, bears date 1660, when it was restored and replaced in church after Puritan ejection; used to have initials of churchwardens of that date, but has had a text inscribed during recent years. Charles I.'s letter, and royal arms of George II. (Registers, 1540.)

Laneast.—The remote but interesting church of *Sts. Sidwell* and *Gulval* consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Originally a cruciform Norm. church; jambs of E. window of transept and inner side of archway into nave are of that period. A charming E.E. small triple-lancet window in N. wall of transept; also a deeply splayed E.E. light on N. side of chancel. Dec. style of 14th cent. is represented by W. doorway and much of lower part of tower. In 15th cent. tower of 3 stages was raised, buttressed, and completed, whilst old S. transept was absorbed in an aisle with arcade of 5 arches, supported by circular monolith granite piers. S. porch, with good wagon roof, is also Perp. Square font is Norm.; circle ornaments on sides of bowl, star mouldings round rim, and 3 heads at angles; fourth corner carved with a later leaf. Restored with care in 1848. Greater part of screen, *c.* 1500, across chancel and S. aisle remains, with elaborate tracery of four lights in the wide bays;

unfortunately the doors were removed to modern screen across tower archway. Much of old wagon roofs remain, and there are about 30 old bench-ends, chiefly carved with symbols of the Passion, including St. Peter's cock. Pulpit is early 16th cent.; the holy-water stoup also, and piscina in the aisle. Some good though mutilated remains of 15th cent. glass in chancel windows, including the Crucifixion, St. Christopher, and St. Gulval as an abbess, and many fragments in upper lights of aisle windows. At W. end of nave are 6-holed stocks. (Registers, 1700.)

Lanhydrock (*St. Hydrock*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and three-staged W. tower, are almost entirely 15th cent. Severely restored in 1888. Arcades of 4 arches, supported by monolith granite piers on each side of nave. Font is octagonal. Royal arms of James I., in plaster, dated 1621. Slate tablet, with long inscription and arms, to memory of George Carminow, 1599. (Registers, 1561.)

Lanivet.—Chancel, nave, continuous aisles, S. porch, and three-staged W. tower; almost wholly Perp. of first half of 15th cent. The late Norm. capital on S. side of chancel came from the adjacent priory of St. Bennet. Arcades of 6 arches are of St. Stephen stone. Rood-stairs are in S. wall; openings for passage through arcades remain. Octagonal font of Pentewan stone. Inscription to John Cody, a former rector, 1485, and slate

monuments to John Courtney (with effigy), 1559, and Richard Courtney, 1632. An unhappy restoration of 1864 destroyed a whole series of wall-paintings, including Christ blessing Trades, and St. Crede.[1] (Registers, 1656.)

Lanlivery.—Church of *St. Brevita* is a good building of granite, consisting of chancel, nave, continuous S. aisle of 6 bays, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. The blocks of granite on the S. side are exceptionally large, several upwards of 8 ft. long. Church was rebuilt throughout in 15th cent. Piers of arcade are granite monoliths with capitals of St. Stephen stone. The 3-staged tower, 97 ft. high, is among the best in the county; double-buttressed up to 2nd stage, whence spring octagonal quoins, rising from boldly carved corbels, terminating in lofty crocketed pinnacles; newel stair at N.W. angle, within the tower, lighted by a succession of small quatrefoil openings. Note exceptionally large octagonal font of granite, 37 in. in diameter; good carving of the wagon roofs of S. aisle and porch; rood-loft stairs and blocked-up squint in transept; Charles I.'s letter of thanks; ringers' rhymes under tower, 1811; original strap hinges and large latch to S. door; rude stone coffin with head hollow, in churchyard; and small carved alabaster tablet of the General Resurrection, of 15th cent. Nottingham make, much damaged, on sill of S. window of transept. A large number of

[1] *R.I.C.*, vols. i., iii., and xv.

Kendall monuments; most notable are a floor-slab to Walter Kendall, 1547, and an elaborately engraved slate memorial to Jane, daughter of Nicholas Kendall, 1643. (Registers, 1583.)

Lanreath.—Church of *St. Marnach*, re-dedicated in 1321, consists of chancel, nave, N. transept, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower. Transept and N. wall of nave are Norm., though pierced with later windows. The chamfered jambs of N. door are Norm.; it is obvious that there was here a cruciform church of that period. Circular font, 29 in. in diameter, is a fine and unusual example of early Norm.; both bowl and base richly carved; small cross cut on the rim is sometimes erroneously described as "a consecration cross." There is a good octagonal font-cover of early 13th cent. date. In sill of S. chancel chapel window nearest E. end is a valuable relic of early days. It is the broken portion, 17 in. by 13 in., of a small Norm. altar-slab or *mensa*, retaining 3 consecration crosses; the remarkable feature is that front and one end of slab, which is 7 in. thick, are carved with a geometrical Norm. pattern somewhat similar to that round rim of font. In 15th cent. church was enlarged by S. aisle, with arcade of 5 arches supported on monolith granite piers, a S. porch, and a 3-staged tower. Greater part of fine old rood-screen of 10 traceried bays, across chancel and S. chapel, has happily been preserved, but coving of loft has gone; cornice is of 3 richly carved orders; many traces of gilt and colour.

Font and Cover, Lanreath

Panels of base have all originally borne painted saints; a few are left on S. side, namely, Our Lord in Glory, an attractive one of Henry VI., the four Latin Doctors, three female saints, and three sibyls; the majority of these have been repainted at later date.[1] Rood-stairs are gained from transept; upper doorway is of very small dimensions, and so too is opening in arcade to gain top of S. chapel screen. Much old carving remains in wagon roofs of church and porch. A good Elizabethan pulpit, with a double-headed eagle in centre panel. In transept is a late Elizabethan altar-table. There are Jacobean poppy-head bench-ends in chapel, *c.* 1620, bearing quartered blazoned arms of Grylls and Bere, and chancel stalls of same date. Against S. wall of chancel is the most remarkable elaborately carved classical monument of wood in any English church. It is about 14 ft. high, 54 in. in width, and projects 28 in. from wall. The monument, profusely adorned with heraldry, is to Charles Grylls, councillor-at-law, 1611, and Agnes, his wife, 1607; it was erected by their son John in 1623. On a stage in centre are small, almost doll-like kneeling effigies of Charles and Agnes, whilst on brackets in background are figures of their chaplain and steward; below are representations of their 4 sons and 5 daughters. When chancel was rebuilt in 1721, Richard Grylls, grandson of erector of monument,

[1] This screen was admirably restored in 1905 by Mr. T. Rogers Kitsell, of Plymouth. See *Builder*, 11 November, 1905, with double plate.

caused it to be repaired and repainted, and guarded by iron rails, which have been since removed. Against S. wall of S. chapel is a painted slate memorial in wooden frame to Sir John Grylls, 1649. Against S. wall of aisle is Charles I.'s letter and royal arms of 1660. On N. wall is a panel painted with three ostrich feathers, and lettered "C. P., 1635." Under tower are Ringers' Rhymes, *c.* 1750, and 4 ringers in black small-clothes. In the porch are 7-holed stocks. (Registers, 1555.)

Lansallos.—The church of *St. Ildierna*, re-dedicated in 1331, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and three-staged W. tower, was rebuilt in 15th cent. No certain trace of 14th cent. church, at which time perhaps only a new chancel was built, but there are numerous Norm. stones used up in 15th cent. walls. Square font is Norm., curiously carved, but 5 supporting shafts are modern. Most of window tracery was renewed in 1883-4. Old roofs are good, and there are a fine set of 34 carved bench-ends, several of which bear heads in profile, whilst one displays three faces conjoined under a coronet, and another a fool's head. Mutilated effigies of knight and lady of 13th cent. date at E. end of S. aisle. The lower doorway and part of the rood-stairs are on N. aisle. The stocks, with 5 holes, are at W. end of S. aisle. (Registers, 1600.)

Lanteglos-by-Camelford (*St. Julitta*).—Chancel of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bays, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle to chancel and nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower; poorly

restored in 1872. N. wall of nave and chancel and lower parts of transept with the jambs of the arch are Norm., at which period there was a cruciform church. The 2 sedilia of chancel are round-headed. The three-staged unbuttressed tower, 71 ft. high, with turreted newel at N.E. angle, and S. aisle were added early in 15th cent., and porch about 50 years later. Wagon roofs happily retain their plaster. Large cinquefoil niche over S. entrance, and a stoup within porch. The 15th cent. fine font is octagonal, with traceried panels; it is 3 ft. in diameter. In upper lights of aisle windows are small figures of 5 Apostles, of the Virgin and St. Anne, and of the Virgin and St. Joachim in 15th cent. glass. In a N. chancel window is an old quartered coat of Morton. Against outer N. wall are 4 slate monuments of 17th cent., ejected during the restoration, the oldest dated 1632. (Registers, 1558.)

Lanteglos-by-Fowey. — The large interesting church of *St. Winwaloe* (?), consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, underwent a sorely needed restoration in 1904–5 at the hands of Mr. E. H. Sedding. He noticed Norm. work "in the corners of the great tower piers," which escaped our attention; work of the same date is obvious in jambs of S. doorway. Font, 30 in. square and 36 in. high, an excellent example of early 13th cent.; ribbed moulding round rim, flowing conventional foliage on bowl, and supported by shafts with well-moulded capitals and bases. Shafts of the font are Purbeck,

but the bowl is of Pentewan stone. Portions of two 13th cent. grave covers. Ground-plan of church forms parallelogram, 98 ft. by 52 ft., including tower, which has archways into N. and S. aisles as well as into nave; it is divided into 3 parts by arcades of 5 arches on each side, supported by octagonal monolith piers of Pentewan stone. Unbuttressed tower of 4 stages and N. aisle are quite early in Perp. period, *temp.* Richard II.; S. aisle somewhat later. Stairs to rood-loft are enclosed in projection on S. side. When stairs were opened out in 1904 some pieces of carved alabaster work were brought to light, including representation of martyrdom of St. Laurence. Note old glass in E. window of S. aisle, 5 small saints, and 2 damaged coats of arms; piscinæ of S. aisle and chancel; old wagon roofs, especially of S. aisle; fine series of carved bench-ends of 15th and 16th cents.; delicate heraldic work from 17th cent. pewing, now at W. end of S. aisle; and altar-table inscribed *The gift of Baranet Mohun to the Parishe*, 1634. In S. chancel aisle is a table-tomb in beautiful canopied recess, with cinquefoil cusping below a frieze of fleur-de-lis, bearing traces of colour. On the slab is a brass of a knight in armour, and inscription to Thomas de Mohun, recording names of three preceding generations all buried here. Tomb was erected in lifetime of Thomas, and the date, 14 . ., was never filled up. In S.E. corner of this aisle is another good brass to John Mohun and Anne

his wife, who died of the awful Sweating Sickness[1] (*ex infirmitate vocat' Sudye*), within 24 hours of each other, in September 1507; there are also figures of their 5 sons and 4 daughters, and shields of arms. Against N. wall are the Ten Commandments in Elizabethan black-letter, with red initials and an ornamental border, painted on large square panel. On same wall is a highly interesting, rudely painted board on which are depicted the national emblems of rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. In S. aisle are painted arms of Charles II., dated 1668.[2] (Registers, 1661.)

The Resurrection. Bench-end, Launcells

Launcells. — Church of *St. Andrew*, re-dedicated in 1321, consists of chancel and nave of 5 bays, with continuous aisles, S. porch, and four-staged W. tower 74 ft. high. Entirely reconstructed in 15th cent. Note early Norm. (not Saxon) circular font, with double cable moulding round bowl; variety of 15th cent. encaustic tiles, bearing pelican, lion, fleur-de-lis, conventional flowers, &c.; stoup in porch; and

[1] See Dr. Cox's *Parish Registers of England*, 142–144.

[2] When the present writer visited this church in August 1904 restoration was in full progress, and through the carelessness of the clerk in charge these 3 panels were lying about uncovered and exposed to heavy rains; it is to be presumed that they have been replaced.

table-tomb in chancel with effigy in armour of Sir John Chamond, 1624. Special feature of church is wealth of carved bench-ends, upwards of 60, bearing curious symbols of the Ascension, Resurrection, and Washing of the Feet, in addition to the more usual ones of the Passion.[1] Base of screen with painted figures of the Apostles was destroyed many years ago. (Registers, 1642.)

Launceston.—The church of *St. Mary Magdalene*, consecrated 18 June, 1524, consists of chancel and nave of 8 bays, with continuous aisles, S. porch, and S. tower. The fabric, excepting tower, completed at date of consecration, is entirely of granite within and without; the area is 103 ft. by 53 ft. Whole of exterior is richly panelled with sculpture somewhat coarsely executed, but a marvel of cost and cunning when hardness of material is considered. There is every reason to discredit the absurd story that Sir Henry Trecarrell, the refounder of this church, built it with stones designed for a great mansion at Trecarrell, design of which was abandoned on the suicide of his son and heir. The wall-plinths are sculptured with quatrefoils, the centres of which have a shield and a fleur-de-lis alternately; above this is another course of tracery, in which are shields bearing coats of arms and letters. The letters, beginning at the chancel door and extending eastward, form the legends :—*Ave Maria gracie plena*

[1] See illustrated article on the more remarkable examples in the *Reliquary*, N.S., vol. v. pp. 42–45.

Dominus tecum. Sponsus amat sponsam. Maria optimam partem eligit. O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste. Vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei et porta celi. Above the legends runs a course of rose and thistle-leaf ornaments, and then come windows flanked by ornamental buttresses; by sides of windows are palm leaves, and in spandrels foliated roses. An enriched scroll string surmounts windows, and from this rises, on S. side, embattled parapet sculptured with rose, thistle, and pomegranate. At apex of E. gable are the royal arms, and below window is a recess with recumbent figure, supposed to represent St. Mary Magdalene. Fine porch has an upper chamber, which used to be supported by groining, springers remain; in front are quartered arms of Trecarrell and Kelway, the date 1511, and sculptures representing St. George and the Dragon, and St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar.

There are obvious traces at W. end that it was intended to give this church a new tower, but project was never carried out. The extant tower, 85 ft. high, was built between 1380 and 1390; it stood detached from the Henry VIII. church for about 3 centuries, when it was united to main building by a most unsightly room erected for municipal purposes, but which now serves as a vestry. All the old woodwork has disappeared from interior of church, excepting the richly carved 16th cent. pulpit. A new chancel screen was erected in 1911 of remarkable

design. Font, of Pentewan stone, is also coeval with church, though it looks modern, having been mercilessly retooled and cleared of ornament during a restoration of 1852, when much screen-work and seating was also swept away. At W. end of N. aisle is mutilated bowl of a Norm. font. Many mural monuments of 17th and 18th cents., including two of great size and some merit in N. aisle; the oldest of all these memorials is to Philip King, town-clerk, 1636, and his wife, 1626. On N. side of churchyard the well-carved head of a mediæval cross has recently been raised on a new shaft. (Registers, 1558.)

Launceston St. Thomas and **Launceston St. Stephen** are entered under their respective saints.

Lawhitton.—Church of *St. Michael*, considerably restored in 1860 and again in 1873, consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, porch, and S. tower. There was probably a Norm. cruciform church; base of three-staged S. transeptal tower is Norm., but it was added to in 13th cent., and completed in 15th cent.; it is unbuttressed and lessens in each stage; squared stair-turret on E. side rises somewhat higher than the battlements. S. aisle with arcade of 5 arches, supported on monolith granite piers, is late 15th cent. Porch has inner doorway and stoup of Polyphant stone. Square Norm. font with heads at angles is of same material. There are 7 old 15th cent. benches with carved ends. Pulpit, bearing the arms of Bennet, is dated 1655.

At W. end is a 17th cent. shaft alms-box. In vestry is a good early Jacobean altar-table, and a remnant of Laudian altar-rails. Under tower is elaborate armorial slate slab to Robert Bennet, 1683. (Registers, 1655.)

Lelant (*St. Uny*).—Chancel and nave with continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; considerable and costly restoration in 1873. Arcades are of 6 arches each side; whole fabric is 15th cent., with interesting exception of the entire arch, circular pier with escalloped capital, and half pier of second bay on N. side, which are Norm. Octagonal arcaded bowl of a late Norm. font has recently been recovered from a farmyard and remounted. Church is of granite throughout; inner S. doorway has very good spandrels and pateræ in hollows of mouldings; it should be compared with that of St. Endellion. Blocked-up N. doorway is of Catacleuse stone. The three-staged tower, 60 ft. high, has angle buttresses. Rood-stairs are in N. walls; considerable remains of the base of the screen. Over porch is an interesting early 18th cent. copper sundial, on pierced gnomon of which is a quaint representation of Time and Death (see illustrated account in *Reliquary*, 1898, N.S., vol. iv.). Under the tower is Charles I.'s letter. At W. end of S. aisle are two quaintly engraved slate monuments with effigies; the one to William Praed, 1620, with 1 son and 3 daughters; the other to Stephen Pawley, 1635. (Registers, 1684.)

Lesnewth.—Church of *St. Knuet* (mentioned as St. Michael in 15th cent.) was an old cruciform Norm. church; but grievously deformed in 1866, when transepts were taken down and walls of nave and chancel rebuilt. A quasi-chapel was built up out of Norm. fragments on S. side of the chancel; on N. side is an old Norm. light, and in window-sill the *mensa* of N. transept altar-slab with its consecration crosses. The 15th cent. three-staged tower has bold string-courses. Octagonal font is Perp. (Registers, 1564.)

St. Levan.—Interesting church of *St. Levan*, formerly cruciform, consists of chancel, nave, N. transept, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower of 2 stages; over-restored in 1876. Transept, connected at later date with nave by two arches supported by octagonal pier and responds, is E.E., and has lancet window in the E. wall. Rest of church is 15th cent. Note good circular Norm. font with star ornament round rim; square E.E. arcaded stoup in porch; rood-screen with curiously carved panels in the base, the upper part restored 1885; the rood-stairs in a projection on the S. side; many excellently carved bench-ends;[1] and 1752 pulpit, with good inlays. (Registers, 1700.)

Lewannick.—Church of *St. Martin*, rebuilt throughout in 15th cent., consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower,

[1] See *Reliquary*, N.S., vol. x. pp. 43–51, for article on this church with good illustrations of bench-ends.

suffered severely from fire on 11 January, 1890. The S. aisle had to be entirely rebuilt, and now possesses a beautiful arcade of 5 arches of Polyphant stone. N. arcade of granite is original. Old wagon roofs remain in each porch, but rest were destroyed. A great wealth of old benches and bench-ends perished; only one survives, it bears the initials T. F., and date 1546. Three-staged fine tower has octagonal pinnacles with crocketed finials; W. doorway and window above are treated with exceptional richness. A crocketed hood-mould over the 4-light E. window of chancel, with heraldic terminals. Late Norm. font is octagonal, with geometrical pattern on each face, diameter 36 in. Church is noted for its remarkable circular cresset stone; it is 18 in. in diameter, and has 7 cups to serve as lamps.[1] At W. end. of the N. aisle is a large panelled chest of early 17th cent. date.

In the churchyard is an ancient stone inscribed with Ogams and debased Roman letters, INCEN VI MEMORIA. This was discovered by late Mr. Langdon in 1892. Another of these rude bilingual pillar stones, commemorating Christian interment *c.* 500 A.D., was found in 1894 in two pieces, one built into E. wall, and other in N. porch; they are now placed together in the church; inscription runs C JACIT VLCAGNI.[2]

[1] For illustration and full description, see *Reliquary*, Jan. 1895.

[2] These are the only Ogam inscriptions in Cornwall. For an account of the Ogam alphabet, and for illustrations of these two stones, see *Vict. Co. Hist. of Cornwall*, vol. i. 410–413.

There are also in churchyard some fragments of Norm. capitals, found under flooring when church was rebuilt. (Registers, 1660.)

Lezant.—Church of *St. Breoc*, re-dedicated in 1259, comprises chancel and nave in the continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Mr. Sedding considers that there are evidences of Norm. building in walls of chancel, and in inner arch and jambs of a Norm. light at W. end of N. aisle; but this window with a cinquefoil head cannot be earlier than close of 13th cent. The four arches of the arcades are supported by monolith granite piers; both are 15th cent., but S. aisle is the oldest and widest. The late 15th cent. tower is a good double-buttressed example of three stages; octagonal turrets, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, spring from angles of battlements. Jambs of the porch entrance are elaborately treated, and it retains its old wagon roof. Roofs are good, especially the chancel; the restorer has spared the plaster between the ribs. Note the square Norm. font., 30 in. in diameter, with the angles cut off to form an octagon; the rood-stairs and doorway in N. wall; an elaborate table-tomb of engraved slate to the Trefusis family in the S. chancel aisle, and a memorial to John Mills and to Joan his wife, who died on Whitsunday, 1573, and were buried in the same grave; also at the W. end of this aisle, to Thomas Snell, rector, 1670. The church was restored in 1869. (Registers, 1539.)

Linkinhorne (*St. Melor*).—Chancel and nave with continuous aisles of 5 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. Restored in 1891. Granite throughout, with arcades supported on monolith piers. S. aisle and porch *c.* 1450; N. aisle and tower built by Sir Henry Trecarrell, *temp.* Henry VIII. Porch entrance is remarkable for "a running ornament of interwoven stems in the hollow of the mouldings." Tower of 4 stages, with octagonal turrets and crocketed pinnacles, is among finest of county, attaining a height of 120 ft. Note Trans.-Norm. font, 31 in. square, with arcaded sides, supported on 5 shafts; old altar-slab, with 5 crosses, laid in 1891 in vestry floor after an unseemly fashion; rood-stairs in N. wall; 2 old bench-ends at W. end, and some early 17th cent. seats in S. aisle. An interesting wall-painting of Christ blessing the Trades was brought to light at restoration, and another of St. George and Dragon; now somewhat faded. (Registers, 1576.)

Liskeard.—Church of *St. Martin*, largest in county next to Bodmin, consists of chancel and nave with continuous aisles, a further S. aisle of 3 bays, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Full length of church is 140 ft., width of nave and chancel 21 ft. 6 in., of each of aisles, 16 ft. 6 in., and of further S. aisle 13 ft. 6 in. Arcades have 7 arches, 5 on each side of nave, and 2 of lower proportions out of chancel. Extra S. arcade has 3 lofty arches. Arches at E. ends of aisles, into

chancel chapels, a most exceptional feature for this county. Fine S. porch used to have upper chamber; newel stairs remain. In N. wall are 3 large recesses with stone-ribbed roofs; two served as small chapels, whilst W. one forms N. porch. Old Norm. church gradually disappeared, save the tower, during 14th and 15th cents. Town records contain agreements between Prior and Convent of St. Stephen, Launceston, and Mayor and Commonalty, as to erection of S. aisle, and Lady chapel annexed in 1428, of S. chancel aisle in 1430, and of N. chancel aisle in 1477. Clear evidence of 14th cent. work in Dec. piscina niche of S. aisle, with cinquefoil ogee-shaped head; it must have been replaced here in 1430. Plain large octagonal font, with diameter of 45 in., probably 14th cent. Bowl of old Norm. font built up in N. porch, where it long served as holy-water stoup. Documentary evidence shows that there used to be two towers to W. front. Up to beginning of this century, the survivor of these towers, 57 ft. high, was standing; it was of Norm. workmanship, with later alterations, including good granite W. doorway dated 1617. This tower gradually became so insecure that its removal was a necessity. Liskeard is to be congratulated in possessing a local architect (Mr. Samson) and a local builder (Mr. Trehane) capable of erecting so finely proportioned a successor in grey granite, upwards of 100 ft. high, which forms a distinctive ornamental feature of the district.

Most of old Norm. voussoirs, or arch stones, were preserved, and are built up into a recessed archway in S. wall of new tower. Five small Norm. lights and a number of corbel stones, as well as the 17th cent. W. doorway, are also reused in new tower. Norm. masonry remains at W. end of N. aisle. Here is a noteworthy and exceptionally small low window, possibly of late Norm. date, but probably much later; it is divided by mullions into 3 square-headed lights, each 16 in. high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Below is what is usually termed a square stoup. Use of the 3 small lights or openings a puzzle; they possibly served for giving doles; at all events, connecting them with lepers is an absurdity, for lepers were not allowed in churchyards, and at Liskeard there was a leper hospital close at hand with its own chapel. Old screen and much carved work destroyed in 1793, when interior was grievously disfigured. Rood-stairs are on S. side. Pulpit, with good arabesque panels, dated 1636; it cost £10, with 9s. 6d. extra for "stayers." Most interesting feature of church is the series of 13 consecration crosses carved in different positions on exterior walls of S. and N. aisles. Each consists of a Maltese cross within a sunk circle, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; new aisles with altars covering fresh ground required distinct dedication. (Registers, 1539.)

Looe, East.—Old chapel of *St. Anne*, of borough of East Looe, had chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W.

tower. Becoming decayed it was taken down and rebuilt, save tower, in 1805, after plain rectangular fashion, by John Buller, M.P., and recorder of borough. An engraving of 1823 shows that the tower was 13th cent., with later battlements. A new church, with an apsidal chancel, was built on old site in 1882–3. (Registers, 1910, formerly incorporated with those of St. Martin's-by-Looe.)

Looe, West.—Bishop Grandison, in 1336, confirmed the enlarged endowment of chapel of *St. Nicholas* at West Looe, erected by ancestors of Sir John Dawney, and authorised its general use. West Looe obtained charter of incorporation in 1574. In the irreverent Elizabethan days, the chapel was used as Guildhall; much later it served as school. In 1852 building was restored to original sacred purpose, and refitted and enlarged in 1862. It now consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W. bell-turret. Aisle arcade has 3 timber arches, supported by squared timber piers and responds chamfered at edges. This timber work, and much used in roof, came from the ship "St. Joseph," which was locally wrecked *c.* 1850. Some original 15th cent. windows and masonry on S. side, and in chancel is 14th cent. piscina niche.

Lostwithiel.[1]—Church of *St. Bartholomew* consists of chancel and nave with continuous clerestoried aisles of 5 bays, N. and S. porches, and W.

[1] These notes are materially condensed from long account contributed by present writer to *Builder* of 10 June, 1905.

tower and spire. Ground-plan, exclusive of tower, is 75 ft. by 48 ft. Earliest part of church, which may be assigned to E.E. period, is the tower, originally a plain but well-built structure early in the 13th cent. of two stages, and apparently crowned with low, broached spire. On W. side there are 3 low buttresses that reach up about two-thirds of first stage. Probably these are all of later work than tower itself; at all events, this is the case with centre one, for there are indications of head of a blocked-up window above it. There are lancet lights in 1st and 2nd stages of N. and S. walls of tower, and in upper stage of W. wall. Angles of low broached spire rising from an elementary 3rd stage can be detected on close examination both on W. and S. sides. A remarkable feature of the tower—which fully accounts for its somewhat exceptional shape and construction—is that it was built over a right of way. There was a public footpath that passed beneath this tower, through N. and S. open archways, until restoration of 1878–9, when the way was closed and doors supplied to these two tower entrances. This tends to prove that the *c.* 1200 church was an extension to W. of its Norm. predecessor. The result of such an arrangement as this was that there could be no archway from tower into nave, merely a somewhat mean-looking doorway, with square light into ringing-chamber above it. On W. front of tower are the weather mouldings of acutely pitched

E.E. roof, still discernible above present roof of nave.

Early in 14th cent. came about the enrichment of this church by addition of exceptionally beautiful spire, which the late Mr. Street, when repairing it, after gale of 1883, termed "the pre-eminent glory" of the W. of England. It required, too, consummate skill to add to such a work to earlier tower. An octagonal lantern was built up around base of old broached spire; each of the 8 sides is pierced by gabled coupled-lights, having quatrefoils in apex and crossed in centre by transomed panel of 4 open quatrefoils—save that in N.E. light a circle of 6 trefoils, forming a wheel, takes place of 4 quatrefoils. Whole effect of this singular arrangement is surprisingly light and graceful. The octagonal spire that rises from amidst this lantern, to height of about 110 ft., has 4 dormered lights on cardinal faces.

Somewhat later in 14th cent., work of completely rebuilding church, as it now stands, was taken in hand. Nave and continuous chancel are divided from aisles by arcades of 5 arches on each side. Piers have no capitals, mouldings being carried up continuously into arches. Such an arrangement, common enough in N. of France, is decidedly uncommon in England. Whole effect of these arcades is distinctly foreign; they closely resemble arcades of like date at fine church of Fowey at mouth of estuary. In both cases they are built, like most of rest of fabrics, of Pentewan stone. Westernmost

arches of these arcades are rather lower, and in other respects slightly different from remainder. Possibly this denotes beginning and interruption of a plan at same time as spire, which was taken up and completed on somewhat different lines later in the century. Can it be that this is one of the several instances wherein church building was for a time checked by ravages of the Black Death of 1348–9?

The clerestory windows over the lean-to aisles are of unusual character. There are only 4 on each side, consisting of 3 grouped lancet lights of plainest construction. During the Civil War, Lostwithiel, in 1644, was centre of Earl of Essex's parliamentary forces. The provost-marshal, in order to secure certain royalist prisoners who had taken refuge in the belfry, fired a barrel of gunpowder within the church, which blew off the roof. Present clerestory is probably definite restoration (*c.* 1660) of upper part of the church after this disaster. The somewhat plain square-headed aisle windows not original; a good deal of the work is last century restoration. One noble feature of church was spared, so far as the 14th cent. mullions and tracery (though somewhat repaired) are concerned, when the gunpowder wrought such havoc. The great E. window of the chancel of 5 lights is unusually large, measuring 34 ft. high by 14 ft. wide. The tracery is a remarkably good example of later geometrical style. Above each light is a trefoil, and above these 5 trefoils are rows of 4, 3, and 2

quatrefoils respectively, with single quatrefoil in apex.

The 14th cent. octagonal font is remarkably carved. On E. face is the Rood with Sts. Mary and John; (2) this is followed, in bold relief, by mounted huntsman and hound; (3) 2 lions passant; (4) grotesque head, with 2 snakes; (5) tracery of quatrefoils; (6) 2 hounds and a wolf, mutilated; (7) tracery of quatrefoils; and (8) a mitred foliaged head. Bowl stands on 5 shafts.[1] Over W. arch of nave is an alabaster panel carved with martyrdom of St. Bartholomew. Against pier by S. entrance is a singular oak alms-box, 38 in. high; inscribed *W. T. Maier*, 1645, and below a clumsily carved human figure; outside S. porch is granite table-tomb of donor, commemorating "William Taprell (of)ten Mayor of this Borough." Against N. wall is brass effigy in armour of Tristram Curteys, 1423; he was M.P. for Lostwithiel.

Alms-box, Lostwithiel

[1] For much longer description of this font, see Cox and Harvey's *Church Furniture*, 192–3.

Also a memorial to Temperance, wife of William Kendall, 1579.

In S. wall of church, between porch and tower, are two plain exterior sepulchral recesses. They have never contained effigies within memory, but a steady tradition has been maintained that here were buried Robert de Cardinham and his wife, *c.* 1200. During the alterations of 1890 human bones were found beneath the slabs in each recess, but no trace of any kind of coffin. It is by no means impossible that tradition is right, and that these recesses were originally constructed for the great lord of this town and of Fowey, with his lady, when the church (then a rectory in their own control) was rebuilt in the new English style then coming into vogue, at their expense. Robert de Cardinham (or Cardinan) was by far the largest landowner in the county, and his lady was the wealthy heiress of FitzWilliam. We may be quite certain that these recesses are over graves of persons of importance and locally respected, for it is obvious that they are earlier than the walling around them, and that they were carefully preserved when later church was built. (Registers, 1609.)

Ludgvan (*St. Ludwan*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; almost entirely 15th cent. granite, but S. aisle a good deal earlier than N. aisle. Font Norm., with cable moulding. A 13th cent. window in N. wall of chancel. Tower of 3

stages, buttressed at angles, and with panelled arch, is Perp. In N. aisle is curiously carved slate slab bearing effigies of John South, rector, his wife, and 5 children, 1636. Also memorials in chancel to Dr. Borlase, the county historian, for 52 years rector, who died in 1772; also to his wife and son. A fine wall-painting of St. Christopher was brought to light by Dr. Borlase in 1740 (*R.I.C.*, iv. 50), but it is now once more "embedded in Protestant whitewash." (Registers, 1563.)

Luxulyan (*Sts. Cyricus* and *Julitta*).—Chancel and nave, with continuous aisles of 6 bays, S. porch, and W. tower; 15th cent. throughout. Arcades supported on monolith granite piers. Tower of 3 stages, with octagonal turret over newel, is built of great blocks of granite, one of which measures 7 ft. 2 in. in length and 2 ft. 6 in. in width; in this tower were stored the Stannary Records up to the great Civil War. Embattled porch has groined roof with good panelled tracery. Old wagon roofs of aisles survived considerable restoration of 1883, and still retain original plaster between timbers. The rood-stairs contained in a projection in N. wall. Fine old rood-screen pulled down *c.* 1825. Several portions, with full-length panels of the Apostles, were here as late as 1870. Now there are a few fragments made up into seats. Pulpit is constructed from portions of an old screen formerly in the church of Farningham, Kent. Norm. font is good example of square type, with angle shafts terminating

in heads, like those of Bodmin and St. Austell. (Registers, 1593.)

St. Mabe.—Church of *St. Mabe* (a chapel of St. Mylor up to 1868) consists of chancel and nave, with continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower of 3 stages, all of 15th cent. date. It was so much damaged by lightning in 1866 that it was rebuilt throughout in 1869, excepting tower and porch. Note good granite carving of W. and porch doorways, and S. doorway of Caen stone; piscina and almery S. side of chancel; small Easter Sepulchre N. side, rood-stairs in N. aisle, and opening to loft in S. arcade. Valuable fragments of an alabaster reredos, 14th cent., were found in the almery in 1866; they are preserved at vicarage.[1] (Registers, 1653.)

St. Mabyn (*St. Mabean*).—Chancel and nave, with continuous aisles of 7 bays, S. porch, and W. tower, all 15th cent. The lofty arcades are supported by monolith granite piers, with well-carved capitals of St. Stephen stone. Rood-stair turret in N. wall Font, 30 in. square, has arcaded sides, and is of Trans.-Norm. date; circular shaft has star ornament. Gradually and well restored between 1884 and 1894; good wagon roofs, with carved bosses throughout, happily permitted to retain original plaster between timbers. Fine three-

[1] They are illustrated by Mr. Thurstan Peter in his valuable account of this church, *R.I.C.*, vol. xiv.; there is an illustrated account of the fabric prior to the rebuilding in *R.I.C.*, vol. ii. 234–9.

staged tower of unbuttressed granite, 85 ft. high; note W. doorway of Catacleuse stone, with hood-mould terminals of arms of Lucombe of Bodmin and Heligan, and the lower string-courses, with arms of Godolphin, Hamley, and Barrett families; parclose screens of chancel chapels modern. Disastrous refitting of church under Rev. Leveson Gower, rector 1818–41, resulted in ejection of several good slate monuments, now against outer N. wall and tower of church, and in loss of two brasses. (Registers, 1562.)

St. Madron.—Church of *St. Madern*, mother-church of Penzance, consists of chancel and nave with continuous aisles of 6 bays, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Considerably restored in 1886–7, when chancel was extended, and S. porch built in imitation of that of St. Buryan. High altar of a new chancel was consecrated in 1336; to that date belong piscina and sedilia (of which only one remains) in S. wall. Two lower stages of tower, and S. aisle with its arcade of Caen stone, belong to different periods of 13th cent. Top stage of tower and N. aisle are 15th cent. Rood-stairs are on S. side; in the new screen several panels of the old one are incorporated. Several good bench-ends in S. aisle. Square Norm. font has been unhappily discarded; bowl lies in churchyard; 5 plain shafts and circular base are original. A good late mural brass in N. aisle, with effigies of John Clies, twice mayor of Penzance, 1623, and of his wife and 6 children.

Also two slate slabs engraved with effigies to John Maddern, 1620, and to Thomas Fleming, 1631. (Registers, 1577.)

Maker (*St. Macra*).—Chancel and nave, with continuous aisles of 5 bays, further S. aisle of 3 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. The whole is 15th cent. granite. Restored in 1874. Old wagon roofs retain original plastering between timbers; chancel bay is enriched with carving; on bosses are portcullis badge, a crowned M, rose, fleur-de-lis, &c. The filled-up openings in arcades for passage to rood-loft may be noted. Each side of E. window of S. aisle is a trefoil-headed image niche. Font, a fine example of late Norm. of Caen stone, is of Bodmin type, and was brought here from church of St. Merryn. The buttressed three-staged tower is 65 ft. high; a splendid panoramic view from summit. Numerous monuments to the Mount Edgcumbe family, from 1607 to 1839. (Registers, 1630.)

Manaccan (*Sts. Menaccus* and *Dunstan*).—Chancel, nave, continuous N. aisle of 6 bays, S. transept, and W. tower. Originally a cruciform Norm. church, of which walls of chancel, nave, and transept yield evidence. There are two lancet-headed lights on S. side of chancel, and one in the E. wall of the transept; jambs of these windows are Norm., the E.E. builders probably substituting pointed heads at the time when they were glazed. Piscina niche, with credence shelf in transept, is

also E.E. S. doorway is an interesting Norm. example of 3 orders, but has obviously been reconstructed; it probably served originally as a W. doorway, and was much repaired during restoration of 1888. The two-staged tower is good 14th cent., with exception of later slight battlements and pinnacles; much childish curiosity is excited by a fig-tree growing out of S. side of nave; it is constantly doing mischief to the fabric. N. aisle, with arcade supported on monolith granite piers, is late 15th cent. Font is modern; old font was ejected by rector about half a century ago, and used as a garden flower-pot; see *Arch. Journal*, 1861, p. 45. Rood-stairs are in N. wall. Traces of a passage squint in transept angle. (Registers, 1615.)

Marazion, formed into a parish out of ancient parish of St. Hilary in 1893, had a chapel or church (*St. Catherine*) consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. transept, and bell-turret; but having lost its transept and become generally dilapidated, it was taken down and a new church (All Saints) built on site in 1861, after Dec. style.

Marhamchurch (*St. Marvenne*).—Chancel, nave, continuous N. aisle of 5 bays, S. transept, N. porch, and W. tower of 3 stages. This is one of frequent instances of Norm. cruciform church losing its character by absorption of one transept in a 15th cent. aisle. Fabric has lost much interest in a series of repairs and alterations, extending from *c.* 1840 to a careful restoration of 1907. During

one of these earlier refittings the church lost an old screen and many bench-ends. In 1890 some portions of screen, in good condition, were found in a wall of the parsonage, and are carefully preserved. Note a 4-holed cresset stone;[1] Norm. base of a corner shaft, recovered from rectory garden; 15th cent. piscina in transept; stoup in porch; 15th cent. S. door, closing-ring of which is absurdly termed a "sanctuary ring"; and pulpit *c.* 1670. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Martin-by-Looe.—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. and N. transepts, N. porch, and W. tower. Restored in 1882, and again on more careful lines in 1907. Norm. church was probably cruciform. In doorway within modern porch is richly ornamented Norm. work of 4 orders. Curiously carved Norm. font, 28 in. square and 10 in. deep, stands 30 in. high; part of base has clearly belonged to another font, said to have been brought from West Looe. Several carved Norm. stones came to light during recent restoration; also an E.E. lancet light W. of S. arcade. This small window and a few other traces of 13th cent. work tell of the church re-dedicated by Bishop Branscombe in 1268. Two lower stages of tower are Dec., *c.* 1325; top stage, with square turret rising 10 ft. above parapet, at S.E. angle, is 15th cent., to which Perp. period, with its good wagon roofs, belongs most of rest of fabric. In chancel is trefoil-headed 14th cent. piscina niche, also good

[1] Figured in *Reliquary*, N.S., xi. 59.

Laudian altar-rails. E. end of S. aisle is enclosed by an interesting parclose screen, dated 1612; it bears a long Latin inscription stating it was erected by Walter Langdon, and the Langdon arms. Many monuments in this aisle; oldest are those of Philip Maiowe, 1590, with quaint epitaph, Stephen Medhope, rector, 1636, and Walter Langdon of Keverell, "the last of that loyal, antient, and honorable family," 1676. (Registers, 1571.)

St. Martin-in-Meneage.—Church, a plain rectangular building, was rebuilt, save low tower of two stages, in 1830. (Registers, 1571.)

St. Mawes.—Old borough town of St. Mawes, to the N. of Falmouth, is in parish of St. Just-in-Roseland. Ancient chapel of St. Mawes or Mauduit mentioned in Bishop Lang's register in 1427. Leland, *temp.* Henry VIII., visited this "fischer town caullid S. Maws," adding "there is a chapelle of hym and his chaire of stone a little without and his welle; they call this Sainct there S. Mat., he was a bishop in Britain and was painted as a scholemaster." This ancient chapel was desecrated and used as a dwelling-house in irreligious Elizabethan days. Duke of Buckingham built a chapel-of-ease here in 1812, but not being endowed it was not used for service until 1837; it was rebuilt in 1883–4.

St. Mawgan-in-Meneage (*St. Maucan*).—Chancel and nave, continuous S. aisle of 6 bays, shallow S. transept, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. It seems to have been a 13th cent. cruciform building;

chancel walls are E.E., and there are two (renewed) lancet lights in the S. wall; S. transept used to show undoubted 13th cent. work. E. window of chancel and S. window of transept are Dec. N. aisle is *c.* 1450, and tower and N. transept *c.* 1500. The 2 arches at entrance to S. transept are modern. Note finely carved wagon roofs; E.E. font on 5 shafts; arcade of porcelain stone, with rudely carved capitals; and carved granite jambs of E. window of N. chancel aisle. Most interesting feature is the squint-passage through angle of transept and chancel, with its 3 small arches and low-side window. The 3-staged unbuttressed tower, with lofty pinnacles of clustered shafts, is the best in W. of Cornwall. Jambs of W. doorway are cunningly carved in continuous bands of foliage springing from crowned heads. On tower are arms of Carminow, Reskymer, Ferrers, and Vyvyan. In S. transept are defaced freestone late 13th cent. effigies of knight and lady. Knight is in chain mail, with crossed legs, and a bend on his shield; in all probability it represents Robert Carminow, who was in Palestine with Edward I. In N. aisle are many monuments of Vyvyans of Trelowarren, 1665 to 1844. Sword and helmet of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart. (1665), which he used during Great Rebellion, hung on ironwork of tomb; but they have been removed to Trelowarren owing to damp of church. (Registers, 1678.)

St. Mawgan-in-Pyder.—The picturesquely situated and beautiful church of *St. Maucan* consists of

chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. transept, continuous S. aisle of 6 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. The cruciform plan of this church is 13th cent., and that is the date of lower part of tower. Two arches of S. chapel of chancel, of Catacleuse stone, are *c.* 1375; but arcade of St. Stephen stone of nave aisle is late 15th cent. This, too, is period of S. porch, and of the raising of the fine tower, with lofty turreted pinnacle over newel of S.E. angle, to a height of 70 ft. Font, of Pentewan stone, is a comparatively plain example of late Norm., type of Bodmin and St. Austell, shafts below angle-heads are new, rim has zigzag ornament, and there are 4 uncharged shields on bowl. Pulpit is peculiarly interesting, being Marian work of 1553; the 6 panels bear symbols of the Passion. A squint connecting N. transept with sanctuary is 13th cent. Late 15th cent. screen of much interest has been carefully recoloured from the original remains; it is of unusual type, without tracery in bays, like that of Crantock; it retains its carving with a vine-tendril cornice, and bears arms of Arundell quartering Carminow. Upwards of 40 of 15th cent. carved bench-ends remain; they are exceptionally well carved, including every variety of Passion symbols. In chancel is a well-preserved brass of a priest of first half of 15th cent. Against S. wall are various Arundell brass inscriptions, with coats of arms; the oldest are to the memory of George and Isabell Arundell, 1573; Cyssel Arundell, 1578; and Edward Arundell, 1586.

In churchyard, to N.W. of the church, stands a 15th cent. cross, of Catacleuse stone; head, carved with the Annunciation, Crucifixion, and saint subjects. Church somewhat over-restored by Mr. Butterfield in 1861; it is kept in excellent and worshipful order, and cannot fail to delight all reverent-minded churchmen. (Registers, 1686.)

St. Mawnan (*Sts. Mawnan* and *Stephen*).—Chancel, nave, aisles with arcades of 5 arches supported by monolith granite piers, and W. tower of two stages. S. porch removed in 1830 to extend aisle westward, and other clumsy alterations about that date; thorough scheme of restoration in 1880. A 13th cent. lancet window on S. side of chancel. The N. aisle windows are 14th cent.; as both arcades are 15th cent., it would appear that these windows were removed from N. wall of nave when this aisle was thrown out. Tower late 14th cent.; rest of church, including small octagonal granite font, late 15th cent. Rood-stairs on S. side. One side of old rood-screen remains, including painted panels of Sts. Peter, Andrew, James, and John. A 17th cent. shaft alms-box, with iron lid and 2 padlocks, is inscribed "Remember the Poore." (Registers, 1553.)

St. Mellion.—Chancel and nave, with continuous N. aisle of 5 bays, S. transept and porch, and W. tower; thorough restoration in 1862, also considerable recent repairs. Old wagon roofs happily suffered to retain ceiled panels. Originally a Norm. cruciform church; lowes part of walls of chancel, S. transept,

and S. side of nave give evidence of this. In an angle of transept a few stones have been built up which form the jamb of a Norm. doorway. Chancel and transept were rebuilt at end of Dec. period, *temp.* Richard II.; the ogee-shaped cinquefoil-headed piscina niche of transept and trefoil-headed niche of chancel are of that date; the windows have been renewed. Late in 15th cent. a N. aisle was thrown out, with square-headed windows, a S. porch, and a W. tower. The three-staged tower is of granite, but moulded work of Roborough stone, near Tavistock. Octagonal Perp. font is of the same material. Pulpit is a well-carved early Jacobean example. In N. aisle an elaborate late brass with effigies of Peter Coryton, 1551, his wife and 24 children, with 3 shields of quartered arms; above it hang helmet, sword, dagger, and spur. In chancel is an imposing mural monument to William Coryton, 1651, and Elizabeth his wife, 1656, with their kneeling effigies. Opposite to this a like monument with kneeling effigies of Sir William Coryton, 1711, and his wife Susanna, 1695. (Registers, 1558.)

Menheniot (*St. Neot*).—Chancel, nave, aisles of 5 bays, N. and S. porches, and W. tower and spire. Chancel projects a bay beyond aisles. Arcades are supported by monolith granite piers. Whole church rebuilt *c.* 1450; all the windows good examples of Perp. work. Chancel retains sedilia and piscina in S. wall. Tower of 2 stages, 45 ft. high, has

diagonal buttresses and a square newel projection on N. side; and below the battlements is a corbel table; certain features show it to be 13th cent. date, but much altered in 15th cent. when octagonal spire was added. Chancel roof new, but rest of wagon roofs with original plastered panels are old, and have good wall-plates. Square font of Caen stone, supported on octagonal shaft and 4 smaller pillars, has been much retooled and looks modern. Letter of Charles I. in N. aisle. Good floor brass to Sir Ralph Carminow, 1386. (Registers, 1536.)

St. Merryn (*Sts. Merryn* and *Thomas of Canterbury*).—Chancel, nave, N. transept, S. aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Originally a Norm. cruciform church; the lower part of walls of transept and of N. sides of chancel and nave are of that date. Substantial low tower, though much altered in 15th cent., shows traces of late Norm. Transept rebuilt in 13th cent.; jambs of archway are E.E.; trefoil-headed lancet window in E. wall. S. aisle added in 15th cent., absorbing former transept; arcade of 7 arches are of dark local Catacleuse stone. Beautiful early 15th cent. font, with the 12 Apostles round bowl, is of same stone. It closely resembles that of Padstow, and was brought here from neighbouring ruined church of St. Constantine, when old Norm. font was transferred to Maker. Note holy-water stoups, just inside both N. and S. entrances; rood-stairs in transept; ringers' rhymes, with figures of 5 ringers on a black and white floor and bells

above, under tower; royal arms of Charles II. in plaster; and 8-holed stocks in S. porch, 2 sets for men and 2 for women. (Registers, 1688.)

Merther.—Small church of *St. Cohan* consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower. Clumsily "restored and re-arranged" on a cheap plan in 1844. S. arcade of St. Stephen stone. Traces of Norm. period in chancel, but old work is chiefly Perp. A figure of St. Anthony was found on site of well-chapel of St. Cohan about 1880, and placed in a niche N. of altar (*R.I.C.*, vii. 53.) Old Norm. font transferred to chapel-of-ease at Tresillian. This church now only used for mortuary purposes. (Registers, 1658.)

Mevagissey (*Sts. Mewan* and *Issey*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Originally cruciform; chiefly 15th cent., but good 3-light Dec. window S. wall of transept. Much restored in 1888; ruined tower raised with saddle-back roof. Note circular Norm. font, with cable and star mouldings; N. arcade of Pentewan stone; monument of Otwell and Mary Hill, 1617, effigies resting on elbows, one above other; and arms of Charles II. (Registers, 1598.)

St. Mewan.—Chancel, nave, continuous S. aisle of 5 bays, S. porch, N. transept, and W. tower. Probably a Norm. cruciform church, but present old work is mainly 15th cent. Base of octagonal font is Norm, but bowl *c.* 1400. In chancel is 13th cent. piscina niche. Buttressed tower is now only

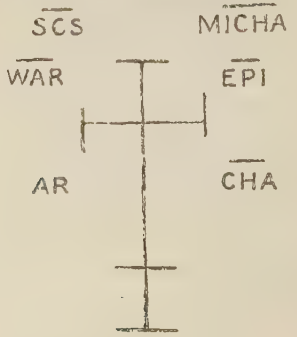
of 2 stages, with pyramidal slate roof. Much restored in 1854. (Registers, 1893.)

St. Michael Caerhays.—This small church, restored in 1864 and again in 1883, was of Norm. cruciform design; it was re-dedicated in 1259. Walls of chancel, nave, and N. transept chiefly Norm. Blocked-up N. doorway is Norm., with *Agnus Dei* in relief on tympanum; round font, of Pentewan stone, with good foliated work on bowl, is late in same period. S. chancel aisle of 2 bays, S. porch, and unbuttressed W. tower of 3 stages added in 15th cent. Arcade of chancel is hung with helmets, and a sword said to have been used by Sir Hugh Trevanion on Bosworth Field in 1485. In this aisle, too, is unseemly spectacle of a life-sized naval officer holding a real sword, modelled in Coade's cheap patent imitative stone; said to commemorate one of the Bettesworth family, but only inscription is "Coade & Sealy, London, 1812." Good piscina niche with crocketed finials, *c.* 1400, in chancel. In transept are rood-stairs and a founder's sepulchral recess. (Registers, 1580.)

St. Michael's Mount.—A church was founded here for Benedictines, as a cell of Mont St. Michel, by the Confessor in 1044; it became a great place for pilgrimages. Church or chapel was rebuilt in 15th cent., and possessed fine screen and many features of value, but it was so constantly altered in 19th cent. that almost all antiquarian interest has vanished. From the top of S.W. angle of

central tower projects a kind of seat above the precipice, known as St. Michael's Chair; it formerly served for a beacon light.

St. Michael's, Penkevil.—Chancel, nave, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. Re-dedicated by Bishop Branscombe in 1261. In 1320, Sir John de Trejago founded here a college for 4 priests, when transepts, porch, and tower were added. Whole of the church rebuilt by Mr. Street in 1862–6 at great cost, whereby much interest has been lost, but care was taken to reuse old material and to re-erect with precision the more important parts.[1] Chancel and nave retain much of their 13th cent. character. In N.E. angle of chancel is dedication stone placed here by Bishop Walter Branscombe; it is a block of granite 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., and 6 in. thick; it is inscribed:



Dedication Stone, 1261

Transepts, separated from nave by two centred

[1] *R.I.C.*, i. 33–7; ii. 38–43.

arches, contain remarkable architectural arrangements of unusual character. Below S. window of S. transept is a sepulchral recess, and eastward are 2 cinquefoil-headed sedilia, and adjacent piscina in E. wall. In this transept are lower and upper rood-stair doorways; above former is image niche, whilst immediately below latter a triple niche, richly sculptured. N. transept has similar arrangements, but sedilia are threefold. In E. wall of each transept are 3 arched recesses, with delicate tracery in panels, forming reredoses for side altars; doorways flanking these sculptures, formerly filled with imagery, apparently show that rood-screen was continued through transepts. A small doorway in each transept communicates with diminutive cell, 5 ft. by 3 ft., behind the altars, covered outside by projecting stone weathering. Of course the foolish suggestion has been made that these tiny rooms were constructed as confessionals; but their true use was to contain the valuables belonging to these chantry altars. Altar for daily mass of 4th collegiate priest was in exceptional position. The 2-staged 14th cent. tower, surmounted by lead-covered spire, has newel staircase opening to room over porch, but proceeding to tower chamber below the bells, 50 ft. from ground. Here, in arched recess in E. wall, with piscina niche to right, stands an altar, *mensa* of which is 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., and 2 ft. 6 in. high. On the slab now rest many carved fragments found by Mr. Street during rebuilding.

On floor of S. transept is another old altar slab. Font is modern. Monuments include two late 13th cent. coffin slabs of Purbeck marble with foliated crosses; brass effigy in S. transept to John Trenowyth, 1497; and in N. transept, brass effigies to John Boscawen, 1564; to Edward Boscawen and wife, 1619; and to Mary, widow of Peter Coffin, 1622. (It has often been asserted, and still is in Kelly's *Directory*, that registers begin in 1516; but this is a careless misreading for 1576! See Cox's *Parish Registers*, p. 235.)

St. Michael's, Rock. See Porthilly.

Michaelstow.—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Gradually restored between 1868 and 1888. On N. side of chancel are traces of former anchorite's cell; outside is a small niche 2 ft. from ground; inside is a diamond-shaped stone pierced with a quatrefoil, 4 ft. 8 in. from floor, which served when open as a squint for the recluse. Fabric is entirely 15th cent. N. aisle with arcade of 4 arches, about 50 years earlier than S. aisle, which has 5 arches; both arcades have monolith granite piers, some capitals are Caen stone and others Pentewan. S. doorway under porch is of greenstone, with flowers in hollow of mouldings. Octagonal chalice-shaped font is 15th cent. The 3-staged tower, 56 ft. high, has projecting stair-turret on N. side. Wagon roofs contain some good carving. Fine and varied series of old bench-ends. Oldest memorial in slate is

to John Brod, 1577; one at E. end of N. aisle to Jane, daughter of John Killiow, wife of Thomas Meredith, 1662, is quaintly carved with figures of 2 women, one about half the size of the other. (Registers, 1544.)

Minster (*St. Methiana*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle of 5 bays, S. porch, and W. tower reduced to one stage with saddle-back roof. Traces of Norm. masonry in chancel and a 13th cent. window. Circular font is late Norm. S. aisle, with monolith granite piers, is 15th cent. Fabric was for long in disgraceful state of ruin; far too thoroughly restored and much rebuilt in 1869–71, when a fine rood-screen was ejected. There are many memorials; oldest are those to Hender Roberts (brass), 1602; John Hender, 1611; and William Cotton, precentor and canon of Exeter, 1656. Several wall-paintings were discovered at restoration, but destroyed. (Registers, 1677.)

St. Minver (*St. Minefreda*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. aisle of 7 bays, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. Severe restoration of 1872 involved a new tower and spire. The old roofs, with the exception of the porch, were destroyed, and high-pitched pine roofs substituted. Fine rood-screen was cleared away in 1837, but portion has been replaced within tower arch. Narrow N. aisle has an E.E. arcade, *c.* 1220, of 4 arches supported on stout octagonal piers of thin stones from which original plaster has been stupidly stripped. S. arcade consists of 7 fine

15th cent. arches supported on monolith granite piers; aisle is continued for 2 bays to form chancel chapel. Traces of Norm. masonry in side walls of chancel. Note good octagonal Perp. font; rood-stairs, N. aisle; fine series of arabesque bench-ends, *c.* 1535; portions of slate table-tomb E. end N. aisle; kneeling effigies of Thomas Stone, 1604, and wife Elizabeth, 1636, with arms of Stone, Harris, and Whitelinge; good brass, with effigy, to Roger Opy, 1517; King Charles I.'s letter, and royal arms, 1660; six-holed stocks in porch. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Morvah.—Church of *St. Morwetha*, re-dedicated in 1409, was rebuilt as a plain square structure in 1828, but retaining a two-staged, unbuttressed, 14th cent. tower. During recent repairs traces of an aisle arcade of 3 bays came to light. Of the 1828 church Mr. Thurstan Peter has well remarked that "its ugliness is almost profane." (Registers, 1617.)

Morval (*St. Wenn*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. transept and porch, and W. tower of 3 stages. Probably cruciform in 13th cent. Plain octagonal font E.E. S. aisle and tower are early 16th cent. Curious mural memorial in transept to Walter Coode, 1637, last of the Coodes of Morval House. Estate then passed to the Buller family; over private entrance to transept is "I. B., 1671." (Registers, 1538.)

Morwenstow.—The finely situated church of *St. Morwenna* consists of chancel with modern N.

vestry, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Chancel Norm., with later angle buttresses. The 3 westernmost arches of N. arcade are good late Norm., and so too is fine S. doorway.[1] The 2 arches of N. arcade further E. are E.E. *c.* 1220. The 5 arches of S. arcade are *c.* 1500, at which period old Norm. doorway was taken down and rebuilt. Rude circular font, with band of cable moulding round the centre is supposed by some to be Saxon, but more likely early Norm. Two-staged tower is 15th cent. S. arcade partly rebuilt in 17th cent.; one capital bears date 1664 in Roman numerals, usually misread as 1564. The once fine rood-screen, of early 16th cent. date, has been altered and realtered, and so modernised as to lose most of its interest. Fine set of bench-ends of 15th and 16th cent. dates. Wagon roofs retain much good carving. Roofs used to be entirely covered with oak shingles, but only a few now remain. On N. wall of chancel is the painted figure of St. Morwenna giving benediction to a kneeling priest; date *c.* 1250.[2] This ancient church, with churchyard abounding in records of the shipwrecked, is often visited through its association with the noble-hearted though eccentric Cornish poet, Stephen

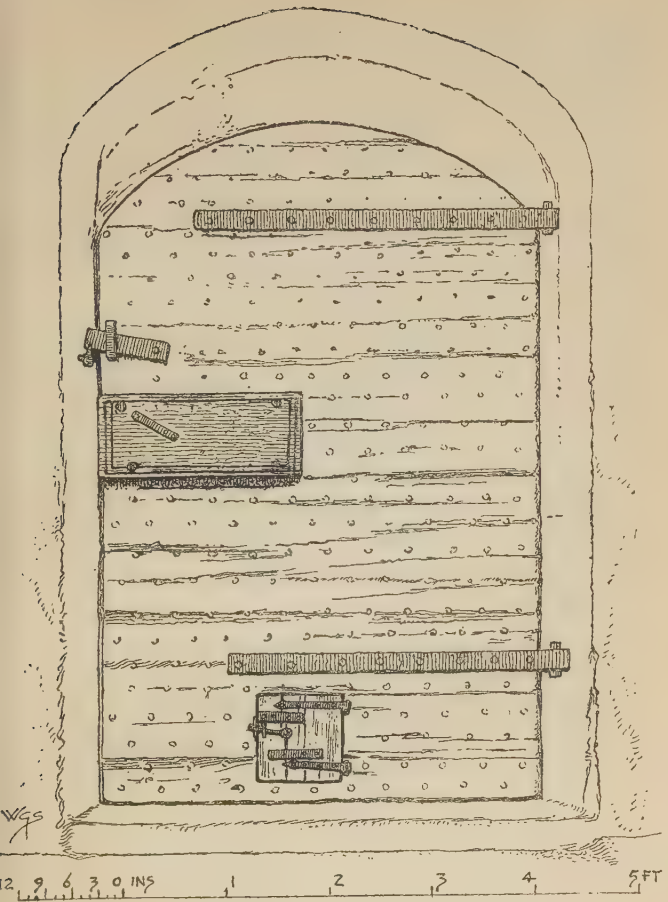
[1] Norm. work of this church is well and fully described and illustrated by Mr. E. H. Sedding in *Norman Architecture in Cornwall*, 1909.

[2] *Arch. Journal*, 1891, p. 61; illustrated in *Western Antiquary*, vi. 143.

Hawker, who was vicar from 1834 to 1875. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Mullion.—Granite church of *St. Melan* consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Inscription on chancel cornice records its re-erection in 1500 by Robert Luddra, vicar.[1] Remains of 13th cent. work in both chancel and tower. Chancel restored in 1840, when a considerable collection of fragments of 15th cent. glass was placed in E. window; but these have now (1911) given way to modern window. Tower has large blocks of serpentine intermingled with granite; over W. window a small rood carved in granite. Octagonal panelled font, a good 15th cent. example. Entrance jambs of porch are panelled, and there is a well-preserved stoup. Considerable restoration, *c.* 1880, preserved well-carved wagon roofs, retaining original plaster of panels; chancel roof has 5 small angels attached to wall-plate on each side. Skeleton of base of old rood-screen remains; panels, 6 on each side, have gone. Two small carved "saints," wrongly supposed to have been connected with rood-screen, are worked up into a lectern; figures are sibyls, and of Elizabethan date. Rood-stairs are in the N. wall; a very small squared opening in N. arcade. Church justly celebrated for number and wealth of carving of old bench-ends, especially of those which bear symbols

[1] The writer did not notice this inscription in 1911, but it is mentioned by Gilbert, Blight, and other Cornish authors.



South Door, St. Mullion

of the Passion; on others occur initials, busts of monks and soldiers, and grotesques. Woodwork of both N. and S. doors original; the latter door is unique in having at base, 2½ in. from ground, a diminutive latchet door 11 in. square; it was probably contrived to expedite ejection of dogs.[1] Royal arms of Charles II., in plaster, over N. door. (Registers, 1598.)

St. Mylor.—Church, re-dedicated in 1308, consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, transepts, and square embattled turret on W. gable. A reckless and extensive restoration of 1869–70 involved much rebuilding and erection of new S. transept and vestry. There is also a detached belfry tower, 50 ft. to W. of church, built about 1636 for hanging of 3 bells; lower part of stonework matted with ivy, upper stage wood. A cruciform Norm. fabric stood here, *c.* 1100; N. and W. doorways are of that date, showing tympana with Maltese crosses; lower part of N. walls of nave, N. transept, and chancel Norm.; windows each side of N. doorway poor imitations of that period. Font, with octagonal bowl, 13th cent. The 15th cent. S. aisle, with 4 arches into nave and 2 into chancel, absorbed old S. transept; arches and piers are Caen stone, but stand on granite bases and have granite responds. The sea almost laps the churchyard walls, and there was an old quay close at hand, so that this Normandy stone could be readily landed. A

[1] See *Reliquary*, N.S., vii. 128.

current idea that this arcade came from dissolved collegiate church of Glasney is merely a bit of fond imagining. The 15th cent. porch has semi-octagonal panelled jambs, and head of entrance has simple bold tracery. Base of rood-screen in position, with narrow panels richly carved in scrolls and foliage, *c.* 1525. Above panels on N. side are painted words, *Iarys Ionai Jesw Crest.* A former vicar (Rev. J. W. Murray) read this to mean a Cornish version of "The grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ," a version, however, which is not accepted by other scholars. No sound solution has been obtained.[1] Rood-stairs are in angle of N. transept, and here, too, is a blocked-up squint. In the arcade is narrow opening (rebuilt) for passage to loft of former S. aisle screen. Note also 13th cent. carving of the Crucifixion in outer recess on N. side of chancel; 15th cent. shaft piscina, like the one at Bodmin; two old bench-ends in chancel seating; good Elizabethan pulpit; 17th cent. shaft alms-box, with iron lid and 3 hasps; Charles I. arms, and copy of his letter on S. wall; and Charles II. arms in vestry. A fine picture of St. Christopher on N. wall was destroyed in 1819, together with other valuable wall-paintings (*R.I.C.*, vol. iii. pp. 163–173). (Registers, 1673.)

[1] The letters seem to have been repainted and probably corrupted; see *R.I.C.*, iii. 168–70; iv. 53; xiv. 394–417, where Mr. Thurstan Peter supplies a fully illustrated account of this church.

In churchyard stands far the highest of the ancient crosses of Cornwall. Its full height is 17 ft. 6 in., but unfortunately, when re-erected in 1870, nearly 7 ft. were buried in the ground. According to tradition, this great monolith used to stand over grave of St. Mylor, who was martyred in 411. For illustration and description, see Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, pp. 342–3.

St. Neot.—Church of *St. Neot*, re-dedicated in 1321, is a large building of 15th cent. granite, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Embattled S. aisle, with fine range of 6 four-light pointed windows is *c.* 1425 ; and this too appears to be date of massive tower, 71 ft. high, with angle buttresses and stairway projection at N.E. corner ; lowest stage groined in granite. N. aisle, with range of square-headed windows, is *c.* 1520. Arches of arcades are 7 on each side, two opening into chancel. Easternmost arch on N. side is reduced in size to leave space for what has once been a nobly carved canopied recess. Conjectured that here was a shrine of St. Neot, but there can be no doubt that it served as an Easter Sepulchre. Porch has upper chamber, both doors to stairway are original ; roof beautifully groined with granite ribs rising from 3 shafts on each side ; central boss has 4 heads conjoined. Font 28 in. square, of Pentewan stone ; date of bowl with 8 traceried panels is doubtful, but central and 4 supporting shafts are E.E. Stairway to rood-loft projects on

N. side; a modern screen right across church, but not on old level; Charles I.'s letter at E. end of N. aisle.

The special glory of this church consists in the glazing of so many windows with ancient glass; they were restored at great cost in 1824, but not in good style. About half the glass of 15 stained windows is old; they are of 15th and early 16th cent. date, and are known as the St. Neot's window, St. George's, the Young Women's, the Wives', the Harris, the Callawaye, the Tubbe, the Chancel (the Lord's Supper), the Creation, the Noah, the Borlase, the Motton, the Redemption, the Acts, and the Armorial.

There is a slate tomb to William Bere, 1610, displaying kneeling effigies of husband, wife, and two daughters. (Registers, 1549; Churchwardens' Accounts, 1601.)

St. Newlyn.—Church of *St. Newelina*, re-dedicated in 1259, consists of chancel, nave, transepts, continuous S. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower; extensive restoration and rebuilding in 1883. Originally Norm. cruciform design; masonry of that period in E. wall of N. transept. Two arches between chancel and S. aisle early 14th cent.; 6 granite arches of nave 15th cent. Of this latter date are S. transept and porch, the 2 arches into N. transept (probably beginning of a N. aisle), and three-staged W. tower. Late Norm. font good example of Bodmin type; bowl carved with tendril work; angle shafts new. In chancel is 13th

cent. double piscina. Chamber over porch has disappeared, but stairs remain. Four coloured traceried panels from old rood-screen worked up into S. parclose screen; rest of screen-work new. Note rectangular rood-stairs in N. transept, which now serve for pulpit. Various old bench-ends re-used in seating. (Registers, 1559.)

North Hill (*St. Torney*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch with groining and room above, and three-staged W. tower with double buttresses and lofty pinnacles; fine example of 15th cent. granite building. Chancel over-restored *c.* 1870. Arches of nave arcades supported on granite monoliths. Note stoup in porch; circular font of native elvan on granite base; Easter Sepulchre recess N. of chancel; rood-loft stairs on N. wall; excellent carving of wagon roofs of nave and S. aisle, retaining ceiled panels. Remarkable table-tomb of slate with kneeling effigies of Thomas Vincent, 1601, wife Jane, and 15 children. (Registers, 1555.)

St. Nighton was a distinct parish in mediæval days, and thus remained *temp.* James I.; now for long time attached as chapelry to St. Winnow. Church of *St. Nectan* consists of chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and base of tower at W. end of S. aisle. S. aisle is 15th cent., with original windows and good archway into tower. Nave has lost all old work except parts of wagon roof; chancel comparatively modern, save for a piscina niche with stone shelf and curious faces

as terminals to acutely pointed hood-mould; this niche is *c.* 1250–60, and must have been moved here from old chancel. Porch an excellent piece of 15th cent. work; inner doorway good massive granite with well-carved spandrels, and wagon roof exceptionally well carved. Bowl of font square, with ribs at angles, and is either late Norm. or Trans. Double-buttressed 15th cent. tower has lost 2 upper stages, and has slated roof and bellcote for single bell. This destruction occurred in August 1644, when Civil War was raging round district, but by which side mischief was effected is not known. By the side of a small gateway in W. wall of churchyard is one of the old tower pinnacles, and another is laid flat on its side, whilst five steps are formed from bases of pinnacles. A third pinnacle has found its way to Boconnoc tower. Up to 1820 this church remained in a semi-desolate condition. In that year the sum of £418, 11s. 0¾d. was raised by parish and in subscriptions, and church was enlarged to extent of 120 additional sittings. This enlargement resulted in addition of a N. aisle; no arcades to nave, but roofs are supported by thin iron pillars.

Otterham (*St. Denis*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower; restoration, or rather rebuilding, of 1889–90 so severe that little of interest remains.[1] There used to be a N. transept.

[1] There is a ground-plan and a S. elevation of this church in 1884 in *R.I.C.*, vol. xi.

Considerable remains of painted rood-screen, with base *in situ*, and many good bench-ends have disappeared. Impost mouldings of tower arch are Norm.; bowl of a font in rectory garden, and possibly base of one now in use are of same period. (Registers, 1687.)

Padstow. — Large rectangular church of *St. Petrock* consists of chancel, nave, continuous N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Arcades of Caen stone have 7 arches each side; the 2 opening into chancel somewhat lower. S. aisle, which has that great rarity in Cornwall, arch into chancel, is *c.* 1375; 2 good flamboyant windows to chancel aisle wrought in Catacleuse stone. N. aisle *c.* 1400. Lower stage of tower 13th cent., and upper 15th cent. Three buttresses of S. chancel chapel have large heraldic figures—(1) a lion, (2) a human figure holding an impaled coat of 3 lions passant and a chevron between 3 wings for Coswarth, and (3) a talbot ducally gorged. Wagon roofs are well carved, especially S. aisle; 8 small angels each side of wall-plates of S. chapel. Two late 15th cent. bench-ends form chancel seat; on one a fox preaching to geese. The 16th cent. pulpit is richly carved with symbols of the Passion. On chancel floor is brass to Laurence Merther, vicar, 1421. Rood-stairs are in N. wall. Beautiful circular Catacleuse font has the 12 Apostles under an arcade; it exactly corresponds with font now in neighbouring church of St. Merryn. Against

W. wall of S. aisle is a large monument, good of its kind and repainted, to Sir Nicholas Prideaux, 1627, wife and 4 sons, with kneeling effigies. In porch are stocks with 8 holes. As to the highly interesting chartered sanctuary rights of this church, ignored by all Cornish writers, see Dr. Cox's *Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers* (1911), pp. 220–6. (Registers, 1599.)

St. Paul.—Church, re-dedicated to *St. Paulinus of York* in 1336, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Registers begin with following entry:—

Jesu spes et Salus mea.

A register of the names of all those that were baptised, married, and buried in the Parish Church of St. Paule in the Countie of Cornwall from the 23^{d} Daie Julie, the year of our Lord God 1595, on the which Daie the Church, toure, bells, and all other things pertaining to the same, together with the houses and goods, was Burn'd and spoil'd by the Spaniards in the said parish, being Wensdaie the date aforsaid, in the 37th yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the Faith.

Per me Johannem Trewearne, Vicarium Ejus.

Two first entries record burial of two parishioners killed by Spaniards. This petty invasion gave rise to siege and capture of Cadiz in following year. It is obvious, however, that fire did little more than

gut the church, and cause tower and other parts to undergo repair. Granite tower of 3 stages a fine example of 15th cent. work; double buttresses ascend to summit; newel staircase of N.W. angle crowned by turret which rises above parapet. Between nave and N. aisle is a small arched opening, 3 ft. 6 in. above floor, possibly for Easter Sepulchre, but if so, in an unusual place. Much restoration in 1892–3. In N. aisle is mural monument of William Godolphin, 1689, over which hang two swords, helmet, and other armour; one sword is inscribed *Nicholas Godolphin arm. sepultus est Feb.* 16, *anno* 1633. In churchyard a small obelisk to Dolly Pentreath, 1777, said to have been the last person able to converse in the Cornish language. (Registers, 1595.)

Pelynt (*St. Nunn*).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower; severe restoration in 1882. Arcade mock Norm., probably dates from 1680. Tower, 62 ft. high, mainly close of 14th cent. Tomb with effigy and inscription in brass to William Achigm, 1589; and effigies in relief of Francis Buller, 1615, his wife and 12 children. Also good series of Trelawny monuments from 1630 to 1756. Sir John Trelawny, celebrated Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1721, buried in this church; here is preserved model of his crosier, in gilded wood with copper ornaments. (Registers, 1678.)

Penryn. See St. Gluvias.

Penzance. See Appendix of modern churches.

St. Perran-Arworthal.—Chancel of church of *St. Piran* rebuilt in 1841–2; much mischief done under guise of restoration in 1885. Three-staged tower and remainder of old work mainly 15th cent. About the only object of interest is part of a Norm. tympanum over S. entrance. (Registers, 1754.)

St. Perran-Uthnoe.—The church of *Sts. Piran* and *Nicholas* consists of chancel, nave, and N. aisle, S. transept and porch, and W. tower. Drastically restored and to great extent rebuilt in 1883. Tower and N. aisle (extinguishing a N. transept) are 15th cent. There is a squint from transept. Rood-stair turret is on N. side, but there are other stairs in transept. Mutilated figure of St. James over S. entrance came from old chapel of St. James, Goldsithney, in this parish, which was destroyed about 1840. (Registers, 1562.)

St. Perran-Zabuloe.—St. Piran-in-the-Sands was a small church or oratory erected on edge of coast over remains of an early Saint who came from Ireland in 5th cent. on a mission to Cornwall. This oratory, buried for centuries in the sands, was never quite forgotten, but it was rediscovered and cleared in 1835. The interior dimensions are 25 ft. by 12 ft. broad in nave, and 13 ft. in chancel. The masonry rude, and only ornamental work, heads over semi-circular S. entrance, are now in Truro museum. Height of walls was 13 ft., and that of E. and W. gables 19 ft. A stone seat, 16 in. high and 14 in.

wide, ran round building, interrupted only by doorways and altar. There was but one small window, on S. side. Altar was of rubble, with slab on top, and there were traces of a canopy over it wherein was kept head of saint. Headless skeleton of St. Piran lay beneath altar. The building may be said with confidence to be of 6th or at latest of 7th cent. Small illustrated books on this intensely interesting early church were published by Mr. Trelawny Collins in 1837, and by Mr. Haslam in 1844, the latter quite unreliable. Much to discredit of churchfolk of Cornwall, no steps were taken for a long time to check vandalism of both natives of district and visitors. Nearly three-fourths of old building as unearthed in 1835 have now disappeared. My own notes, taken respectively in 1876 and 1900, show shameful spoliation during that quarter of a century.[1]

It is supposed that this oratory was overwhelmed in 9th cent., when another church was built on further side of stream which restrained the drifting sands. This second church was rebuilt on a large scale in 1462, but course of stream having been turned about a century ago for mining operations, fabric was seriously threatened by sands. Accordingly church was removed piecemeal, and re-erected 2 miles further inland in part of parish called Lambourne during 1803–5. Church consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, transepts, and W. tower of 3 stages.

[1] See *R.I.C.*, xvi. 133–143.

Arcade and transept arches are of St. Stephen stone. Several 15th cent. bench-ends; letter of Charles I., with royal arms in wood; and old square font, sculptured with the Virgin and Child and 3 of the Apostles. (Registers, 1603.)

Little Petherick.—Church of *St. Petrock* much restored, and in main rebuilt in 1858; it was extended a bay westward, and this involved taking down and reconstruction of tower.[1] A further restoration in 1902, and it has recently been furnished with a good rood-screen and loft. It consists of chancel, N. aisle, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Arch separating chancel from N. aisle dates from 1858, and is formed of Catacleuse stone taken from ruined church of St. Constantine in St. Merryn parish. A Purbeck marble 13th cent. sepulchral slab was found during restoration, and recess on N. side of chancel constructed for its reception. Norm.-French inscription (usually misread) is *Sire Roger Lemporu gist ici;* stone bears a cross in relief, surmounted by human head, like those of Tintagel and St. Breock. Octagonal font is 15th cent. There are 3 chained vols. of Foxe's *Martyrs.* (Registers, 1706.)

South Petherwin.—The church of *St. Paternus* consists of chancel, nave, continuous aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. Considerable restoration in 1889, when roofs were entirely renewed. Fabric was obviously rebuilt throughout in 15th cent.;

[1] See *R.I.C.*, xi. 108–111.

arcades of S. arches are supported by monolith granite piers, which in some cases have capitals of Polyphant stone. N. doorway is Norm. though mutilated, and W. respond of N. arcade is of same period. Arcaded circular font of Polyphant stone, supported on central shaft, and 4 smaller ones, is late or Trans.-Norm. A 15th cent. small altar slab of Polyphant stone, measuring 46 in. by 27, and 8½ in. deep, was taken up in 1889 at S. door, where it served as a step. Surface much worn and consecration crosses obliterated; moulding of 3 sides of *mensa* sculptured with bold pateræ. Slab is now mounted at E. end of S. aisle. Fine tower of 3 stages, double-buttressed up to battlements, has usual octagonal pinnacles with crocketed finials. Newel projection is at N.E. angle; plan of tower is oblong, the walls being wider E. and W. than N. and S. Large doorways for rood-stairs and slight outward projection on S. side. Some remains of old rood-screen, including parts of a vine cornice, were skilfully worked up into tower screen in 1901. Six old carved bench-ends are utilised in front of quire stalls. Pulpit, with original stand, is a good example of 1631; reading-desk is made up of some Jacobean pewing. Under tower are 2 early 13th cent. sepulchral slabs. In a window of S. aisle are 2 old shields of 15th cent. glass, one of which is Tremayne. Royal arms of James I. over S. doorway. (Registers, 1656.)

Phillack (*St. Felicitas*).—Chancel, nave, aisles,

S. porch, and 15th cent. W. tower. Rebuilt 1856–7, except tower. Small altar slab, discovered during rebuilding, now serves as credence table. Pulpit is partly constructed of fragments of old rood-screen. Font is Trans.-Norm., but much re-tooled. In gable of porch is an old stone, probably early 5th cent., bearing the Chi-Rho monogram in a circle;[1] it came to light in 1856. At same time a rude pillar stone was found in chancel foundations, with inscription CLOTUALI MOBRATH in two lines; it now stands in S. of churchyard.[2] In churchyard there is also fine early granite cross, 5 ft. 10 in. high, with circular 4-holed head having 5 bosses; 4 sides of the shafts ornamented with plaitwork, and on front is the Crucified Lord in tunic; well described and fully illustrated in Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses* (1896), 389–391. (Registers, 1560.)

Philleigh (*St. Felix*).—Chancel with S. aisle of 3 bays, nave with S. aisle of 6 bays, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower; considerably restored and partly rebuilt in 1867. The long 15th cent. S. arcade is well moulded in moorland granite, piscina niche in E. respond. Octagonal arcaded bowl of font early 13th cent.; base modern. Two-staged tower late 13th cent. (Registers, 1733.)

Pillaton.—Church of *St. Odulph*, re-dedicated in 1259, consists of chancel, nave, continuous N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower; restored in 1878. Transept, though it has later windows,

[1] See under St. Just-in-Penwith.

[2] Both these stones are illustrated and described in *Vict. Co. Hist. of Cornwall*, vol. i. 419, pl. iii.

yields certain traces of 13th cent. origin, but church was almost entirely remodelled in 15th cent.; tower of 3 stages, of good ashlar granite, has double buttresses reaching up to battlements; octagonal embattled pinnacles have crocketed finials. N. arcade of 8 arches, supported by monolith granite piers. Large passage-squint in transept angle, in splay of which are rood-stairs. At E. end of aisle is round-headed piscina niche, within which stands an old domestic mortar, imagined, we suppose, to be a holy-water stoup. There is similar piscina niche in transept. Plain octagonal font is 15th cent. Roofs of nave and chancel are new, but wagon roofs of aisle and transept remain; latter is well carved, especially the wall-plates, with vine pattern. Porch roof is also good, of like work to transept. In it are 6-holed stocks, small and large alternatively, as though to accommodate 3 married couples by a single leg! Royal arms of 1663, and also of 1729. (Registers, 1557.)

St. Pinnock.—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. aisle, S. transept and porch, and W. tower of 3 stages; severe restoration in 1882. In the main 15th cent., and of no special interest. The 4 arches of arcade supported by monolith granite piers, with capitals of Pentewan stone. Square Norm. font, with human heads at angles, stands on octagonal shaft. (Registers, 1566.)

Porthilly.—Church or chapel of *St. Michael*, near village of Rock, stands on a creek of Camel

estuary opposite Padstow. A chapelry of St. Minver, but like other chapelry of St. Enodoc, it has for centuries possessed its own baptismal and sepulchral rights, and may therefore be fairly reckoned among churches of Cornwall. After considerable period of partial disuse, half-hidden among shifting sand, this little church was restored to its sacred purpose in 1865–7. It now consists of chancel, with S. aisle, N. vestry, nave, S. transept, and S. porch, which forms base of small gabled tower. Here was a small Norm. cruciform building. In 13th cent. S. transept was enlarged, lancet window placed in its E. wall, and piscina provided. Towards end of 15th cent. a very small chapel was added on S. side of chancel, and other minor alterations effected. Not possible to say when N. transept disappeared; its foundations came to light at time of restoration. N. and W. walls entirely rebuilt at that period, as well as most of upper part of S. walls. Porch with tower over it is new; formerly a W. bellcote for a single bell.[1] Small circular Norm. font almost exactly resembles that of St. Enodoc in the same parish; bowl was found under flooring at restoration, it is 25 in. in diameter. Remains of rood-stairs at what was angle of N. transept and chancel. The framework of rood-screen, *c.* 1475, has been retained *in situ;* it does not appear to have ever had tracery; pillars are curiously carved, with pateræ in relief.

[1] From information given us by the vicar of St. Minver in 1876.

Oak pulpit has linen-fold panels, and is clearly pre-Reformation, *c.* 1525. There are some well-carved bosses left in roofs of both nave and transept. Against N. wall of nave is a slate slab, with good engraved rose-slips at angles, to "William Rounsewall Gent," 1659.

Poughill (*St. Olave*).—Chancel, nave, continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The plain square font, standing on circular shaft, and stoup in porch are Norm. Nave arcades noteworthy; they differ from general Cornish treatment. Four arches on N. side are of Caen stone and 14th cent. Arch of S. chancel aisle is same date as material, but 3 arches of nave are 15th cent. granite. Handsome 15th cent. tower of 3 stages is double-buttressed; octagonal embattled pinnacles with crocketed finials exceptionally good. Wagon roofs original and well carved, and panels remain plastered; enriched work over where the rood stood. Old 15th and 16th cent. seating is retained, with a wealth of well-carved bench-ends, chiefly symbols of the Passion. Piscina and almery of S. chancel aisle discovered during restoration in 1889; they are 13th cent. Two striking wall-paintings of St. Christopher, on N. and S. walls respectively, were then brought to light; both have been too vividly recoloured; they are *c.* 1470. The vicar mistakenly thought that one was St. Olave, and added a crown, not in original painting.[1] In S. aisle is Charles I.'s letter and royal arms. (Registers, 1538.)

[1] See *Arch. Journal*, March, 1901; also *R.I.C.*, vol. xiv., with 2 plates.

Poundstock (*St. Neot*).—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. aisle, S. transept, and W. tower; restored with care in 1896. Lower part of transept walls show Norm. masonry. Square Trans.-Norm. font has arcaded sides; and there are remains of a possibly Norm. stoup. N. aisle of 15th cent., continued flush with chancel, destroyed N. transept. The 3-staged, unbuttressed tower 14th cent., but battlements, with octagonal embattled pinnacles and crocketed finials, are 15th cent. Old wagon roofs of nave and aisle are good. Several old bench-ends are worked up into chancel seatings, and 6 panels of old rood-screen remain. Two very interesting wall-paintings were uncovered on N. wall in 1901. Central subject was mutilated; that on W. represented a tree of the Deadly Sins, and that on E. Christ blessing Trades.[1] (Registers, 1615.)

St. Probus.—Church of *Sts. Probus* and *Grace*, a collegiate foundation dating back to 926, consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. It has suffered many things at hands of restorers, notably by Mr. G. E. Street in 1851, and Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn in 1886 and 1888; yet again in 1893, and finally in 1905. Present structure, except for much unnecessary modern work, is entirely 15th and early 16th cent. The attributing tower to reign of Queen Mary is a baseless fable. The fact has been established that it was

[1] See *Arch. Journal*, March, 1901.

gradually built in the reign of Henry VIII., subsequent to 1514.[1] S. arcade has 5 arches, E. 7 arches. Chief interest is the justly celebrated and handsome tower, 108 ft. high to battlements, whilst the crocketed pinnacles, each supported by 4 lesser pinnacles, have additional height of 13 ft. Entirely built out of surface of moorland granite; a considerable portion of wall surface has traceried panellings and other carvings, which show great skill in dealing with so hard a substance. On N. and S. sides, above upper plinth, are 3 large niches with elaborately carved canopies. Font and most of fittings are modern. Old rood-screen was pulled down in 1723. In N. wall are the rood-stairs. Present chancel screen was worked up in 1851 out of portions of old screen and bench-ends; it bears the date 1591, and the words—"Ihs hear us thy people and send us Grace and Good for ever." Other bench-ends are used up in a vestry screen. In an almery in N. wall of chancel are 2 skulls, found under altar in 1851, imagined to be those of the 2 patron saints. An old altar slab with 5 consecration crosses is still in use. At E. end of S. aisle are sedilia and piscina. In this aisle is brass with effigies to John Wulvedon, 1514, and to Cecilia his wife, 1512. Church retains copy of Charles I.'s letter, and a set of stocks. (Registers, 1644.)

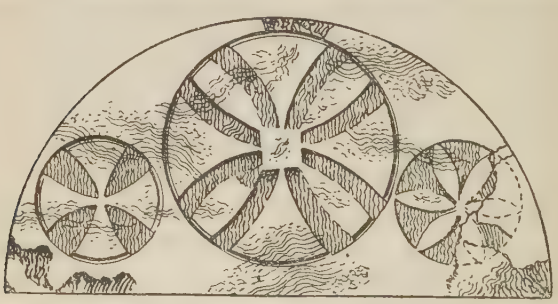
Quethiock (pronounced "Gwithick").—Church

[1] *R.I.C.*, ix. 484–9.

of *St. Hugh* consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. aisle, N and S. transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. Originally a Norm. cruciform church. The 15th cent. builders, when designing N. aisle, happily left small portion of E. end of that transept. Font, 28 in. square, Norm., but base modern. S. doorway and other work on that side is 14th cent., including cinquefoil-headed holy-water stoup. Slender looking unique tower, rising over W. gable of nave, is also of Dec. date. In N. wall of N. transept is an ogee-headed 14th cent. sepulchral or founder's recess, but it lacks any effigy; another sepulchral recess in S. transept. Large squint from S. transept has stairs to rood-loft in passage, as at Pillaton. Considerable remains of old wagon roof of nave. At entrance to S. transept is a valuable brass with effigies to Roger Kyngdon, 1471, Joan his wife, and their 16 children; 1 son has a crown on left shoulder, representing Walter, a Yeoman of the Guard. On wall of this transept are brass effigies of Richard Chiverton, 1617; Isabel his wife, 1631; and their 11 children. In the porch are 6-holed stocks. (Registers, 1574.)

Rame.—Church of *St. German* consists of chancel with N. vestry, nave, continuous S. aisle, N. transept, N. porch, and W. tower and spire. Considerable restoration of 1884–5 brought to light tympanum of a Norm. doorway, carved with 3 circular ornaments. Circular mutilated base stone of font is also Norm. Church was rebuilt and

consecrated in 1259 on a cruciform plan. Of this E.E. church there are remains in 2 over-repaired lancet lights in N. wall of chancel, and in small unbuttressed tower with lancet lights in both stages; the low broached spire has 4 small dormer lights. Transept was altered *c.* 1300, when a three-light window of interesting uncusped tracery was inserted in E. wall. S. transept disappeared in 15th cent. when



Tympanum, Rame

aisle of five granite arches of usual type was added on S. side. To that period, too, belong E. windows of chancel and aisle, and one in N. wall of transept. Upper and lower doorways to rood-loft remain in S. wall, and external squared projection to cover stairs. Plain octagonal font is 14th cent., and domed cover, crowned with a dove, 18th cent. Cinquefoil-headed piscina niche of chancel is 14th cent., and there is one of next century in S. chancel chapel. Near latter is an imperfect stone slab with moulded edge, measuring 48 in. by 25 in. On wall above it is

painted—"This altar slab of 13th cent. was found in 1884." There is a large squint from the N. transept. Good well-carved timbers of wagon roof of S. aisle retain plaster in panel spaces; the porch also retains old timber roof. Shaft of alms-box is dated 1633. Several stout 15th cent. benches with traceried ends remain. Jacobean altar-rails were unhappily discarded at restoration; but present rector has recovered the gates, and caused a few rails to be made on same pattern; these now serve as entrance between chancel and S. chapel. Several floor slabs in aisle, with marginal inscriptions and arms in centre, to Trevill family; oldest to Stephen Trevill, 1625. In centre alley of nave several other 17th cent. slabs with like marginal inscriptions, including memorials to Robert Warren, rector, 1608, and Robert Seamon, rector, 1644. (Registers, 1653.)

Redruth.—Parish church of *St. Uny* about half a mile out of the town, was rebuilt, except the tower, on the old site in 1768. The pinnacled tower, *temp.* Henry VII., is beautifully proportioned. Interior of church considerably renovated in 1878, when foundations of small Norm. church with an apse came to light. (Registers, 1560.)

Roche.—Church of *St. Gonandus* was rebuilt after a plain rectangular fashion in 1822, except the three-staged 15th cent. tower. Restored or rather rebuilt at considerable cost in 1890, when S. arcade of 6 bays was re-erected on old foundations. Tower is 83 ft. high, and built of surface granite.

Fortunately church retains a fine example of a Norm. font of Bodmin type. In churchyard stands one of the earliest and most curiously ornamented of all Cornish crosses; its total height is 8 ft. 8 in.; fully illustrated and described in Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, 344–5. (Registers, 1572.)

St. Ruan-Lanyhorne.—Church of *St. Rumon*, re-dedicated in 1321, consists of chancel, nave of 6 bays, N. aisle, S. transept and porch, and W. tower. Parts of transept masonry are Norm., and square font of Pentewan stone appears to be of same period. In transept is demi-effigy in Purbeck stone of an ecclesiastic within a cusped arch of late 13th cent. date; it was found during a severe restoration of 1866, and is supposed by some to be "the shrine of St. Rumon," but it is only part of a sepulchral stone to some distinguished ecclesiastic. Two-staged tower is 14th cent. Aisle and other parts of church are 15th cent. There is a squint from transept. Old roofs were destroyed at restoration, but a few timbers were unnaturally worked up into a font cover. Pulpit is formed of late 15th cent. panelling from backs of old seats. (Registers, 1685.)

St. Ruan Major.—Small church of *St. Rumon* was rebuilt in 1866, except tower, when aisles were pulled down. Two 13th cent. windows replaced in S. wall; octagonal font is of same period. The destruction of this highly interesting church is much to be lamented; full illustrated account of its plan and details can be studied in Blight's *Churches of*

West Cornwall (1865), pp. 90–95. Tower presents a curious chequered appearance, being built of alternate blocks of granite and serpentine. See also *Arch. Journal*, 1861, pp. 331–3. (Registers, 1682.)

St. Ruan Minor.—Small church of *St. Rumon* originally consisted of chancel and nave as far as modern porch. N. aisle and low tower of a single stage were added in 15th cent. Font is Norm. Great blocks of serpentine are employed in the construction of the low walls. Restored in 1834–5. (Registers, 1653.)

Saltash.—Chapel of *Sts. Nicholas* and *Faith* (formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1881) consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle and chapel, S. transept, S. porch, and tower on N. side; restored in 1869; this was obviously a Norm. cruciform building. Norm. work now standing is most of lower part of chancel walls, lower parts of S. and W. walls of the nave and S. transept, and two lower stages of small tower. N. chancel aisle built *c.* 1325, whilst in 15th cent. were added a N. aisle of 5 bays, top stage of tower and a good S. porch, together with insertion of various windows. Blocked-up S. doorway is Norm., with unsculptured tympanum. Arch into transept is plain semi-circular without imposts; from transept is a large round-headed squint, and above it doorway to rood-loft and two steps. In S. chancel wall is a large deeply splayed late Norm. light. Over doorway into Corporation chapel is inscribed: "This chapple was repaired in the maioralty of Matthew Veale gent. Anno 1689."

On W. side of porch is an unusually large holy-water stoup; niche is 24 in. by 18 in., and basin 6 in. deep. Font, like a big stoup with 4 projecting ribs, is said to have originally stood in ancient chapel of Wadgworthy in this parish, and was placed here in 1870. It is, however, highly improbable that the chapel had baptismal rights, and we believe it to have been a domestic vessel. (Registers, 1694.)

St. Sampson, or Golant, has a church consisting of nave and S. aisle and porch, and W. tower. Parish was formerly chapelry of Tywardraeth, and did not obtain burial rights until 1507. Chapel was built and dedicated in 1509, to which date whole fabric pertains. Nave and S. aisle are of about equal size, and form a rectangular building separated by 7 four-centred arches chiefly of Pentewan stone. Chancel and its chapel were formed by screen-work. A destructive "restoration" and partial rebuilding took place in 1842, when screens were ejected, and a few old carved bench-ends worked up into pulpit and reading-desk. At that date old arrangement of church was obliterated, S. aisle being turned into a quasi-nave by moving altar to its E. end. Building is faced with granite throughout; granite tower is of two stages. Octagonal font also of same material. On W. side of porch is an arched-over well of good water; former passage to it unhappily destroyed when porch was rebuilt. Carvings of wagon roofs are good; the inscribed wall-plates were unhappily rearranged in 1842, and meaning much confused.

They show, however, that church was built at charge of the gilds of Sts. Katharine, James, John Baptist, All Saints, and Eloy, and by members of the families of Colgnite, Hood, and Gully. In E. window of aisle are too small figures of Sts. Sampson and Anthony in old glass. (Registers, 1568.)

Sancreed.—Church of *St. Crida* used to consist of chancel, nave, S aisle, transept, S. porch, and W. tower, but plan was much altered and windows renewed during costly restoration of 1891. There seems to have been a cruciform church here in 14th cent., to which period two-staged tower belongs. Late in 15th cent. a S. aisle obliterated S. transept; arcade of 5 arches is supported on monolith granite piers. Remarkable old panels of the base of rood-screen are well illustrated in Blight's *Churches of West Cornwall*, p. 39. The font, of Ludgvan granite, has 4 angels, with crosses on their foreheads, bearing shields; it resembles that of St. Buryan's, and is of early 14th cent. date. The porch has a good wagon roof, and contains perfect stoup in trefoiled niche. Two remarkable early crosses stand in churchyard; see Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, pp. 359-365. (Registers, 1556.)

St. Sennen.—Small low church, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. Fabric was clearly cruciform in 13th cent., but S. aisle was added in 15th cent.; church being re-dedicated in 1441, as recorded on inscription on font. Church was restored in

1867. A mutilated image of the Blessed Virgin, 3 ft. 2 in. high, stands on a bracket in transept; it retains traces of gold, red, and blue. Also remains of a large painted canopy on E. wall of aisle. A fine early cross was moved to cemetery adjoining church in 1890. (Registers, 1710.)

Sheviock.—Church of *Sts. Peter* and *Paul*, re-dedicated in 1259, consists of chancel, S. transept, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, and W. tower with spire. Plan of E.E. church in all probability cruciform. The 13th cent. tower, surmounted by octagonal broached spire, is of three stages, and lighted by small lancets; they closely resemble the tower and spire of neighbouring church of Rome. Font of same date is a plain circular example standing 37 in. high, with diameter of 24 in. Considerable rebuilding and extension of fabric *c.* 1340. Five-light E. window of chancel and two S. windows of same are of that period. Lead spouting of chancel bears initials G. P. C., and date 1902; the chancel was restored by the rector, Rev. Gerald Pole-Carew. There is also good work of 14th cent. in S. transept, and on S. side of nave. In 15th cent. a N. aisle to both nave and chancel was erected, to destruction of N. transept. Four-light W. window of this aisle was obviously reused from old transept. Arcade of this aisle consists of 6 granite arches supported by monolith piers. Five three-light windows on N. and four-light window at E. end, with granite mullions and tracery, are good examples of Perp.

work *c.* 1460–75. In chancel are 3 sedilia of equal height, and piscina niche with ogee cinquefoiled head. In N. jamb of E. window is trefoil-headed image niche. Note also large squint and piscina niche of S. transept; and holy-water stoup niche by S. entrance. Upper and lower doorways to rood-loft are in N. wall, with a squared projection to cover the stairs; the steps are much worn and have been recapped. Wagon roofs of N. aisle and porch have exceptionally well-carved timbers. Many well-carved old oak seats, with good tracery patterns at ends, chiefly 15th cent., but some later ones show Renaissance designs. Parts of S. door are original, including a closing-ring of the kind so often erroneously termed sanctuary rings. In N. porch stand old six-holed stocks. Under S. window of S. transept is a raised monumental recess with groined canopy, where rest stone effigies of Sir Edward Courtenay, of Godlington, 3rd son of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Devon, and of Emmeline his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney, who died about 1370. The rebuilding of so much of the church in 14th cent. probably took place about time of Courtenay and Dawney marriage. In N. aisle is effigy of another knight, closely resembling in details that of Sir Edward Courtenay; the two are generally said to be father and son, and if so, this may represent Edward, 3rd Earl of Devon; but identification of N. aisle effigy is doubtful; it is more likely to be father or brother of Emmeline.

In Carew's *Survey of Cornwall* (1602) it is stated of Sheviock :—

"In the church there lie two Knights of that (Dawney) name, and one of their ladies by her husband's side, having their pictures embossed on their tombes in the side walles, and their Arms once painted round about; but now by the malice, not of men, but of time defaced. They are held to be father and sonne, and that the sonne, slayne in our warres with Fraunce, was from thence brought home to be here interred. There runneth also a tale among the parishioners, how one of these Daunyes ancestowrs undertook to build the Churche and his wife the barne adjoyninge, and that casting up their accounts, upon finishing of their workes, the barne was found to cost three halfepence more than the Church: and so it might well fall out, for it is a great barne and a little Churche."

A lofty gable of this great 14th cent. barn still stands, a little to S.W. of church. (Registers, 1666.)

Sithney.—Chancel, nave of 4 bays, aisles, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower. Cruciform Norm. plan was much obliterated in 15th cent. by aisles; arcades each consist of 6 granite arches. Two carved Norm. jamb stones are built into porch; shallow N. transept and E. wall of chancel have probably Norm. masonry in lower courses. S. porch entrance has panelled jambs, and window of N. aisle is also carved and panelled. The only remains of old wagon roofing is in porch. Three-staged tower has an elevation of 50 ft. Octagonal granite font is 15th cent. In chancel are

fragments of a fine brass cross to memory of Roger Trewythynnyk, one of the King's justices, *c.* 1410; also a brass inscribed to Walter Borlas, 1601. (Registers, 1664.)

South Hill.—This church, the mother-church of Callington, re-dedicated to *St. Sampson* in 1333, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. transept, S. aisle, and W. tower; it was restored in 1871. Norm. font an excellent example of Bodmin type. N. transept shows good Dec. work, doubtless of 1333; there is a squint to high altar. Chancel, with its double ogee-headed founders' recesses, sedilia, and piscina, is also Dec. S. aisle was added in 15th cent., but E. respond bears evidence of a Dec. S. transept. Two lower stages of fine tower are Dec., and top stage, with the 12 Apostles below parapets, Perp. In nave is an incised slab to memory of John Manaton, 1507, and wife; at the angles are coats of arms marked respectively Trecarrol, Manaton, Kendon, and Bicton. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Stephen-in-Brannel.—Church re-dedicated in 1261, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower of local porcelain stone. Font is a good example of Norm. font of Bodmin type. S. doorway is Norm., but rebuilt and altered at later date. A N. aisle was added *c.* 1425 to nave, and chancel with arcade of 8 arches; tower, with good octagonal crocketed pinnacles, is of same date. S. aisle is later; S. chapel is a post-Reformation

addition. "The pulpit and desk are tastefully panelled with ancient carving preserved from the screen and bench-ends" (*Parochial History of Cornwall*, 1870). This was part of the unhappy restoration of 1854; it has since gone through the restorer's mill on two other occasions. (Registers, 1694.)

St. Stephen-by-Launceston.—Church, re-dedicated in 1259, consists of chancel with a chapel, nave of 4 bays, S. aisle, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower; it suffered a "thorough restoration" in 1883, when tracery of most of windows was renewed. Circular font, 42 in. high and 33 in diameter, is a good Norm. example; there is a triple cable moulding round rim, and a handsome flowing pattern at base of bowl. Undoubted indications of Norm. work in chancel and on N. side of nave; Mr. Sedding is also of opinion "that the N. and S. walls of the transepts are part of the Norm. church." A N. chancel chapel added to E. of N. transept *c.* 1400. The early 16th cent. tower of 3 stages, with double buttresses crocketed at the set-offs, and octagonal pinnacles with crocketed finials, is a noble instance of granite building; it is about 90 ft. high, but looks higher from its fine lofty situation. A beautifully painted pillar of old rood-screen is fixed against wall of N. transept; it is sufficient to show that screen was of exceptional type, still extant at St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, and of which there are remains at St.

Crantock. Rood-stairway is on N. side of N. chapel. The small stone coffin, 4 ft. long, near font is 13th cent. A sacristy, which projected eastward from chancel, was unhappily taken down in 1883. Two doorways by which it was entered from E. end of church can still be traced. Above them, on exterior, are two early decayed stone panels, supposed to be Christ in Majesty and Christ in Humiliation, which came to light at that time. The S. door of church is original; the exterior closing-ring is absurdly styled a "sanctuary ring." There is a room over porch; upper door of newel stairway is also original. There are two well-engraved slate mural monuments, the one to Margaret Prout, 1631, and the other to John Bewis and wife, 1675. (Registers, 1569.)

St. Stephen-by-Saltash.—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Norm. font is of late Bodmin type; it is 32 in. in diameter and 37 in. high. Base of fine tower, at western end of N. aisle, is of same period. The semi-octagonal turret of tower, nearly in centre of N. side, rises above battlements to height of 100 ft. King Charles's letter is under the tower, and a brass recording restoration of church in 1872. The 15th cent. arcades to aisles, 5 arches on S. and 4 on N., are supported by monolith granite piers. Stairs to rood-loft are on S. Wagon roofs show good carving; some of the small supporting angels remain in chancel. The 15th cent. S. door is original;

N. doorway is bricked up, but has original door and closing-bar in interior. Various curious 17th cent. memorials; also 3 volumes of Foxe's *Martyrs* (1684) with chains to covers. (Registers, 1545.)

Stoke Climsland.—Church, re-dedicated in 1324, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; poorly restored in 1860. The 15th cent. aisle arcades continue each side of chancel; S. arcade is the oldest. Handsome buttressed tower of 3 stages, with crocketed pinnacles, is of mid 15th cent. Arch of S. porch, chancel piscina niche, and E. responds of both arcades are all of Polyphant stone; they are remains of the 1324 church. (Registers, 1538.)

Stratton.—Fine church of *St. Andrew* consists of chancel, nave of 6 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. Late 15th cent. S. arcade has 6 arches, supported on monolith granite piers. The 14th cent. N. arcade used to consist of 6 irregular arches with 3 piers of Polyphant stone; but it was rebuilt during a too drastic restoration in 1887–8, and has lost much of its character. Stately tower is a good 15th cent. example; it is 93 ft. to top of pinnacles. Circular font Norm., but spoilt by re-tooling. On old blocked-up doorway at W. end of N. aisle is carved date 1160, but it is in reality of 13th cent. date. In N. wall of chancel is a large Easter Sepulchre recess. Old wagon roofs are good, and 33 of old carved bench-ends remain. Pulpit is Jacobean. On a window-sill of N. aisle rests

mutilated effigy of a knight, supposed to represent Sir Ralph de Blanchminster, a 14th cent. lord of manor. At E. end of this aisle is table-tomb of black marble on which are effigies in brass of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, 1561, and of 2 wives and 12 children. (Registers, 1687.)

St. Stythians.—Church of *St. Stedian*, built throughout of local granite, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N. porch, and W. tower; chancel restored in 1862, and rest of the building recklessly treated in 1873. N. aisle, with small painted windows and arcade of 5 painted arches, is of 1st half of 14th cent. Rest of fabric is 15th cent. S. arcade of 6 arches continues flush with chancel. Both arcades are supported on monolith piers. Tower is one of the best of granite ashlar; it is of 3 stages, double-buttressed, and has embattled crocketed pinnacles springing from angel corbels. Font is plain octagon. In N. wall of chancel is a niche constructed in 1862, the semi-circular base of which, projecting 8 in., is carved with two quaint beasts; this work is undoubtedly Norm., and appears to be part of bowl of an old font. In N. wall of N. aisle is lower doorway to rood-stairs, but stairs were destroyed in 1873. Roofs are all new.[1] Late 16th cent. brass plate in N. aisle bears the following admonitory lines:—

[1] A good early cross, 6 ft. high, with Crucifix in relief, was moved into churchyard in 1910 from Seurah Mills in this parish. See Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, pp. 145–6.

The office sett to pastors true (by Chryst) hys flocke to guyde
ys unto them hys worde to preache, and from bit never slyde.
The duetye to the flocke assignd, god word ys to obaye;
and on the same to staye themselves, with faith and hope allwaye.
For here on earth as pillgromes straunge, we dayly seeke for rest;
yett fyndinge none, because we be with sinfull fleshe opprest.
No state on earth, no pompe may last, no fleshe can longe endure;
but beinge earthe to earthe, shall turn of thys we be most sure.
Then (sith our dayes be few and ill, whyle we do passe the same),
lett us redeeme them doinge good, not seekinge prayse or fame:
But glory praise and honour due yeelde we to god of righte;
whose promise is (all darknes past) to give us hys true light.

(Registers, 1623.)

Talland.—Church of *St. Tallanus* stands on side of hill near inlet of sea called Talland Bay; it consists of chancel, nave of 6 bays, S. aisle, N. transept, and detached tower on S. side. Almost entirely rebuilt in 15th cent., but W. end of nave *c.* 1250, and is of an unusual arrangement. There are three E.E. buttresses, and above centre one is a

well splayed lancet light, whilst two other similar lancets are on a lower level, one each side of central buttress. S. aisle has arcade of 6 arches, supported on monolith granite piers, capitals carved with roughly executed foliage. Notable feature is the wealth of old seating with carved bench-ends, both of 15th and 16th cents. Some have angels at top holding various symbols; several have arms emblazoned in colours, such as those of Beville and Grenville. In aisle is table-tomb with full-length effigy of John Bevyll, 1572, with Latin epitaph in 6 verses, and long genealogical statement in English. Note lower half of large seated image E. end of S. aisle, probably Our Lady; a squint from the same aisle; portions of rood-screen (vine) utilised in pulpits and in panelling of desk fronts; parts of Jacobean screen; rich carving in roof of S. aisle; small octagonal 15th cent. font, with metal 17th cent. tap driven into W. side to serve as a drain; the lead lining is marked "1672, W. M., W. T." The 15th cent. tower of 3 stages, 55 ft. high, is connected with church by a kind of large porch, open E. and W., and is gained by 24 steps cut in rock. Much clumsy and somewhat destructive restoration of this church was carried out in 1848, when a fine series of wall-paintings were all destroyed. (Registers, 1651.)

North Tamerton (*St. Denis*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower; rebuilt throughout in first half of 15th cent. Chief feature of

fabric is fine embattled tower of granite ashlar; total height, including octagonal crocketed pinnacles, is 90 ft.; plinth well carved with various devices. Granite font has plain circular bowl resting on octagonal shaft; it is coeval with fabric. Numerous old carved bench-ends, including symbols of the Passion, many pairs of initials, woodcock, partridge, and grotesque heads. Aisle arcade of 5 arches rests on monolith granite piers. At E. end of aisle is brass plate to Leonard Loves, 1576, "General receaver to ye Quenes Majestie of all hur revenewes in the Counttyes of Devon and Cornwall." (Registers, 1556.)

St. Teath.—Church of *St. Etha* or *Tetha* consists of chancel with side chapels, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. A double-aisled church of some size stood here in Norm. days. At W. end of N. arcade there are traces of Norm. respond. The considerable restoration of 1879 brought many remains of that date to light; two boldly carved scolloped capitals are placed at E. end of N. aisle. Plain rounded arch into tower is possibly early Norm.; one expert has too hastily pronounced it Saxon. Many stones of Norm. tooling in church fabric, especially in tower; in 1900 present writer discovered a considerable variety of moulded stones of this period in walls or gardens of fully a score of houses in immediate vicinity. Church was rebuilt throughout in 15th cent. Arcades, with 6 arches on each side, are supported on monolith

granite piers. Three-staged tower, with projection for newel stairs on N. side, has an inserted W. doorway dated 1630, which has given rise to the blunder in several guides that whole tower is 17th cent. There is a projection in bay of N. wall for rood-stairs. Image niches in E. jambs of two of N. windows. Aisles have good carving in wagon roofs; nave and chancel roofs were mainly renewed in 1879, but the latter has two of a series of small angels. Note, too, old glass in heads of several of windows; chancel desks of old linen-fold panels, formerly part of chancel parcloses; Jacobean work at back of stalls; central panel of pulpit dated 1630, with Carminow arms, and Cornish motto, *Cala: Rag: Whetlow*, "A straw for a talebearer"; good series of old bench-ends in the aisles, IHC, crowned M, symbols of Passion, heraldic, &c.; remarkable early 17th cent. alms-box, with painted figures; and plain octagonal 15th cent. font of greenstone, diameter 2 ft. 6 in. In sill of a window of S. aisle rests unidentified 14th cent. effigy of layman in cassock and gown, with feet on lion, and head supported by 2 angels.

In new churchyard, on opposite side of road, stands a fine old cross, 13 ft. out of ground, with a four-holed head; in height it is only surpassed by that of Quethiock. It had been broken into several fragments; these were collected and ingeniously pieced together in 1868. (Registers, 1558.)

Temple.—On high moorlands, 6 miles from Bodmin, is diminutive church (*St. Catherine*) of this small parish, consisting of chancel, nave, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. The present writer visited the ruins, which had been utterly neglected for about a century, in 1876; they were overgrown with rank vegetation, bushes, and trees, but clear evidences of its having been a small cruciform church of Norm. origin. Rebuilt and restored to sacred uses in 1883. The circular Norm. bowl of font, of Pentewan stone, 26 in. in diameter, is the one relic of the old church. (Registers, 1882.)

St. Thomas-by-Launceston.—Parish church of *St. Thomas the Apostle* stands near the remains of Austin priory founded here in 1126 by Bishop Warelwast of Exeter. It consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower. Rebuilt in 15th cent., to which period surviving old work mainly pertains; drastic restoration in 1871. Chief feature of church is exceptionally fine Norm. font of Hicks Mill stone, with heads at angles and 4 circular ornaments on bowl; bowl is 36 in. square and 20 in. deep on exterior. A Norm. tympanum, carved with two circular designs, and having a small *Agnus Dei* above them, has been built into front of 15th cent. S. porch low down. The two-staged tower, of somewhat mean proportions, is 14th cent., but a good deal altered at later periods. A low tower screen has 4 pieces of old linen-fold panelling incorporated in the work. On S. side

is a projection to cover rood-stairs. There is a cinquefoil-headed piscina within the chancel. Two wall-paintings were uncovered at E. end of S. aisle during the restoration. One of much interest illustrates a legend of St. Roche, where a dog brings bread and an angel anoints his sores; the other is a foliated design round a piscina. Both have been ingeniously protected by hinged wood covers.[1] Old ironwork on the S. door is noteworthy; it is late 13th or early 14th cent. date. A bad feature of restoration was the ejection of 7 memorial slate slabs now lying in churchyard; two oldest are dated 1576 and 1578. It ought to be mentioned that the various fragments of old moulded stones on S. of churchyard, stated by Mr. E. H. Sedding in his book on Cornish churches (p. 216) to be "salvage from an extensive restoration," are in reality fragments from the priory ruins. (Registers, 1563; Churchwarden Accounts, 1480.)

Tintagel.—The highly interesting church, jointly dedicated to *Sts. Marcelliana* and *Mattriana*, on a bleak cliff overlooking the sea, consists of chancel with small N. chapel, transepts, nave, N. and S. porches, and W. tower; unhappily restored in 1870–1, when old roofs and considerable store of 15th cent. bench-ends were swept away, levels altered, and other mischief effected. The solidity of the walls, however, afforded no excuse for further interference, and they yield proof of erection of a church early

[1] See Journal *R.I.C.*, iv. 57; xv. 145.

in 11th cent., or possibly late 10th cent. A good deal of undoubted Norm. work, of first quarter of 12th cent., also remains. This is the date of S. doorway with differing jamb shafts and capitals, porch over it rebuilt in 1870; of widely splayed Norm. light on S. side of nave, with an opening 50 in. by 9 in.; of jambs of chancel arch, carved with geometrical patterns; and of plain low impost mouldings (possibly Saxon on one side) of former arch into S. transept. The font, too, is Norm., and can fairly lay claim to that generally misused word unique, for the bowl, 29 in. square, with heads at angles, is supported by 4 octagonal shafts set in an oblique or straddling fashion, in addition to circular shaft in centre. Various Norm. moulded stones were also found in walls of N. transept in 1870.

Pre-Norm. work is certainly to be found on N. side of nave. Jambs of N. doorway are obviously Saxon; they slope somewhat inwards towards the top, and are square, and formed of wide jointed stones. Inside jambs are also built at right angles to wall. Head of doorway is filled up with a plain tympanum. In this wall there are also two little round-headed lights, quite distinct in size and construction from their round-headed fellow in opposite wall. These lights, barely 5 in. in width, are slightly splayed or chamfered outside, as well as deeply splayed within. In chancel there are also two small early lights which are either pre-Norm.

or very early Norm.; that on S. side has been filled up all but head, and that on N. side has been set back when modern organ chamber was built. There seems to be no doubt that a late Saxon cruciform church, with embryo transepts, stood here, and that N. wall of nave and chancel walls are mainly portions of that structure.[1] Recently, more than one able man (notably Mr. E. H. Sedding) have argued that there is here no Saxon work, but only two periods of Norm. Against this, irrespective of architectural or structural considerations, it is highly improbable, nay impossible, that early Norm. builders would build so flimsily in such an exposed situation that all the S. side would require rebuilding within a few years! The truth appears to be that Norm. lords of manors of this extensive parish were content to use Saxon church for some 40 or 50 years after the Conquest, but that they then much embellished the church, improving it on S. side, enlarging transepts, and probably erecting a low central tower or lantern.

[1] I have had the advantage of seeing this church both before and soon after its restoration, as well as on three subsequent occasions; I also had the privilege of thoroughly discussing the fabric with the late Prebendary Kinsman, vicar of Tintagel for over half a century. In August 1900, when in Cornwall, I had a letter from my late friend, Mr. Micklethwaite, about the best authority on pre-Norm. church-work, confidently maintaining the Saxon view, and this, too, was Mr. Kinsman's opinion up to the last. See also the account of this church by Mr. H. Michell Whitley, C.E. (*R.I.C.*, iv. 46–9).

It used to be supposed that the interesting little chapel of *St. Symphorian* on N. of chancel (see *Building News*, August, 1860) was also of Saxon foundation. Space forbids production of arguments *pro* and *con*, but on the whole it seems more reasonable to believe that it is mainly of Trans.-Norm. date, towards close of 12th cent. The chapel measures 11 ft. 9 in. from N. to S., and 10 ft. from E. to W. The E. light, 39 in. by 5 in., is slightly splayed outside; it was probably moved here from chancel wall when chapel was constructed. A third light opens into chancel. The N. light is somewhat different and slightly larger. Against E. wall is original altar, covered by *mensa* or slab of slate, 52 in. by 26 in., with consecration crosses clearly incised; it is now only 21 in. high, but level of chapel was raised over a foot when restored.

E. window of N. transept is early 13th cent. The S. transept was enlarged and 2 two-light trefoil-headed lancets inserted in E. wall late in same cent. S. porch, previous to 1870–1, was also of this cent. N. porch is 14th cent.; and this is also the period of S. window of S. transept, of pointed chancel arch, and of work on S. side of chancel with founder's sepulchral arch. The massive W. tower, of 3 diminishing stages and no buttresses, is 15th cent.; newel stairs project considerably on N. side. Other windows of nave and chancel have been modernised.

There is a good rood-screen, *c.* 1450–75, showing grooves to carry loft on each side; traces of stairs on S. side. At restoration parts of 14 old bench-ends were clumsily put together and painted to form a reredos; they were not noted during our last visit (1911), but we have since learnt that they are behind present hangings. Certain carved stall-ends in chancel were brought here from St. Teath, when that church was restored in 1879. A slate-covered seat or bench-table, 16 in. wide and 12 in. high, goes round W. and S. walls of S. transept. An exceptionally fine 13th cent. sepulchral slab, 7 ft. long, tapering in width from 24 in. to 16 in., moved from S. transept to N. side of nave, shows head of a priest and cross sculptured in relief. On floor of S. transept is undated three-quarter brass effigy of Joan, stated on inscription to be the good mother of John Kelly, dean of collegiate church of Crantock; he was collated to that office in 1430. An ancient Roman milestone also stands in this transept. Ironwork of exterior hinges of N. door is noteworthy; it has been reapplied to a modern door; they are not, however, Norm. as usually stated, but E.E., *c.* 1225. (Registers, 1546.)

Towednack.—Small church of *St. Tewennoc*, with walls of great blocks of granite, consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower; restored in 1869–70, when all windows were renewed. The only church in W. Cornwall with chancel arch; it

is of Edward I. date, and consists of two chamfered orders springing from corbels.[1] Very low massive tower is 14th cent., but battlements added when aisle and porch were built in 15th cent. Tower staircase on N. side is most unusual; no newel, and steps, carried up in square flights, lead direct from N.W. angle of nave. Masonry of N. side of nave Norm.; shafts and base of font are of that period, but octagonal bowl is dated 1720. Two bench-ends show medallion profiles of bearded and moustached men with hats, and with names "James Trewhela, warden; Master Matthew Trenwith, warden." E. bench of porch is a granite block 7 ft. long, bearing on face incised double cross, obviously the shaft of some upstanding cross. An early Norm., or possibly pre-Norm., altar slab of moor granite, with consecration crosses, was recently rescued from neglect in churchyard. (Registers, 1676.)

Tregony, former borough and seaport, had church of *St. James*, noted by Leland in 1533; small portion was standing in 1741. Leland also mentions chapel of *St. Anne* in midst of town. Reformation irreverence brought about desecration of both; the chapel was for some time used as a cloth hall, but in 1777 became ruinous. Inhabitants now use parish church of Cuby,

Tremaine.—Church, or rather chapel, of *St. Winwaloe*—for Tremaine seems never to have attained to ecclesiastical independence, and is now a chapelry

[1] See illustration, *Arch. Journal*, 1861, p. 233.

of Egloskerry—is a small building consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and two-staged W. tower. Nave is but 12 ft. wide, and nave and chancel 44 ft. long. Built-up N. doorway is Norm., tympanum until recently pierced by hole for stove pipe; it used to be carved with a dragon, but that has been hacked away. Small early Norm. font, bowl encircled by cable moulding; shaft has been lowered. The one window on N. side, and one of 3 on S. side, have originally been Norm. lights, but much altered. Other windows in S. wall are of square-headed 2-light granite design of 16th cent.; 3-light E. window is cusped. Interior fittings were primitive, and included rows of hat-pegs on walls. These notes were taken in 1900, and at that date the beauty of the old slate roof made a great impression. The following words respecting it are reproduced from the present writer's notes in the *Guardian* in 1901, but by that time church had already been restored, and old roof had, alas, disappeared :—

Tremaine is the one and only church throughout the whole of this region, near the centre of which are the famed old slate quarries of Delabole, that has an old slate roof still remaining. The thicker and more uneven slates of older days, of varying size, applied with much liberality of mortar, and weathered by generations of exposure, assume a beautiful silvery grey tone, and are charming to the artistic eye. But with this solitary exception (and we know not how soon this may go), the

architects and restoration committees have stripped all the ancient churches here of their old coverings, and have supplied their place with the thinnest and smoothest of slates, all of a precise machine-made size and pattern, and applied in lines of mathematical regularity. The smug contrast between these prim roofs, usually further embellished with cheap red ridge tiles, and the old granite walls is often painfully vulgar. The reason alleged for these sadly new and cheap-looking roofs would no doubt be the sound one that the House of God must above all be safely ceiled from the weather; but, nevertheless, that does not really justify the removal of the beautiful, characteristic, and time-stained roofs that we can remember so late as the early "seventies" on several of these churches. A score of old manor-houses (now for the most part farmsteads) and a few cottages can be pointed out in this very district, perfectly sound and rain-proof, which still retain the whole or most of their picturesque silvery-toned roofing. The reason is that they have been carefully repaired from time to time, and there has been no large sum forthcoming to spend on a general smartening-up contract.

Restoration revealed some primitive shallow steps in N. wall to gain rood-loft. (Registers, 1726.)

Treneglos.—Church of *St. Werburgh*, rebuilt in 1858, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower. Good Norm. tympanum, carved with two lion-like beasts facing each other beneath a conventional tree, has been built into S. wall over 16th cent. doorway. Aisle arcade rests on monolith granite piers. Rood-stairs on N. side.

Porch has some remnants of old carved timbers. Norm. font has a plain circular bowl, and 4 rude heads at corners of base. (Registers, 1686.)

Treslothan is an ecclesiastical district formed out of Camborne in 1845. Church of *St. John* built in 1841, but not, as often stated, on site of earlier church or chapel. It contains, however, two interesting mediæval relics. The remarkable font, apparently late 14th cent., was for some years in Tehidy Park in Camborne parish; thence it was taken and placed for a short time in parish church; afterwards removed to Treslothan church, for it was ascertained that it came originally from a chapel in Pendarve's Park, now included in Treslothan parish, of which fabric some traces remain. Bowl of font is coarse sandstone; it has an angel at each corner; the wings are connected by bands, on which are 16 separate letters, h. b. q. a.; i. k. n. c.; c. s. b. e.; l. e. s. c. Meaning of these letters has hitherto baffled solution. Round rim is inscription, *Ecce Krisiini de deo vero baptizabunt*[ur] *spiritu sco*,[1] and at base of bowl is a key pattern. The other relic is a Nottingham alabaster panel of Adoration of Magi; it is kept in vestry, and is sometimes stated to be a relic "of the old church on this site." Truth is that late Lord St. Levan, who had acquired various old alabasters for chapel of St.

[1] Compare like inscriptions at St. Anthony-in-Meneage and St. Winnow.

Michael's Mount, presented this panel to the then incumbent of Treslothan.[1]

Tresmere.—Church of *St. Winwaloe* entirely rebuilt, except tower, in 1880; it consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower. Described in 1870 as "irremediably decayed." Some portions of windows of Edward I. date yet remain, and a curious early Norm. font hewn out of triangular block of Purbeck marble. In chancel is piscina niche with pointed head. Registers, which begin in 1625, contain entries of John Wesley preaching here in 1745, 1748, 1750, and 1751.

Trevalga (*St. Petrock*).—Chancel, N. transept, nave, S. porch, and W. tower; restored in 1875. Used to be traces of S. transept. Lower masonry of nave, chancel, and N. transept appears to be Norm. Large circular font, of Tintagel greenstone, is Norm. Small Norm. piscina niche in transept near squint. Round-headed arch into transept seems to have been rebuilt; transept windows are 13th cent., and there used to be some diaper colouring on walls of that period. The three-staged unbuttressed tower is 13th cent., but W. doorway and window above and battlements are 15th cent. A few good bench-ends. Over altar is a good old Renaissance reredos of Italian art, with 3 panels of the Crucifixion, Annunciation, and Visitation. (Registers, 1538.)

Trewen.—Small church of *St. Michael* consists

[1] From notes kindly contributed by Mr. Thurstan Peter.

of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. bell-turret; it is chiefly early 15th cent., but E. window of chancel is 14th cent. Restored in 1863–4. Arcade of 4 low arches is supported on granite monolith piers. Font is of Polyphant stone. In churchyard is a granite slab to Ralph Honey, 1596. (Registers, 1616.)

Truro.—Church of *St. Mary*, rebuilt between 1504 and 1518, consisted of chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles; tower and spire, rebuilt in 1769, and good of their date, attained a height of 125 ft. Diocese of Cornwall was revived in 1876; in following year Dr. Benson was consecrated its first bishop; and in 1880 foundation-stone of new cathedral was laid by Edward VII., then Duke of Cornwall. The architect was the late Mr. Pearson, R.A. This fine building, which is now complete, is 303 ft. in length, and the central tower and spire 217 ft. in height. The style is E.E., but it leaves something of a French impression on the mind. The materials are in the main local, but the style is alien to the county; dignified Perp., like the remnant of the destroyed church, would have been far more characteristic. An unhappy decision caused the cathedral to be erected in the midst of mean streets, which press it in on all sides, so that no decent view of its many architectural beauties can be obtained, save from housetops, or from distant high ground. The condition of crowded-up French cathedrals has been pleaded in justification; but the plea is amusingly futile, for

those cathedrals were originally erected in open spaces, and the houses gradually crowded round them. The excuse for this unworthy site, which can never do justice to this costly pile, was the desire to incorporate with it some portion of the old church, and the finely built S. aisle of 7 bays was retained for that purpose. Each bay has a 4-light window, and the E. window is of 5 lights; the boldly moulded double plinth is separated by traceried panels, whilst the summit of the wall has an enriched cornice and battlements. It retains a good wagon roof and some old stained glass. Other relics of the old church are the good octagonal font of Caen stone, with well-carved panels, the inlaid Chippendale polygonal pulpit, and Charles I. letter. Monuments of old church have been placed in N. transept; they include a brass inscription to Thomas Haselle, 1567; an elaborate monument with semi-recumbent effigies to John Robarts, 1614, and his wife; the monument to Owen Phippen, 1636, commemorating the capture by him and ten fellow Christian captives in 1627 of the ship in which they were confined by the Turks; and a variety of more recent Vivian tablets. In the crypt are two 17th cent. life-sized kneeling alabaster effigies, removed from the E. end of the old N. aisle, and unidentified. (Registers, 1590.)

St. Tudy (*St. Uda*).—Chancel of 2 bays, nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. This was probably a cruciform Norm. church, but in addition to many tooled stones of that period, there is nothing

obvious save late Norm. font with square bowl. "Thoroughly restored" in 1873, when good wagon roofs were unfortunately bereft of intervening plaster; tower repaired in 1887–8. Fabric is exclusively 15th cent. S. aisle extends whole length of church, and has arcade on granite monoliths of 6 arches; N. arcade has only 3 arches, two opening into chancel and one into nave. The unbuttressed tower of 3 stages is 65 ft. high. A wealth of 16th and 17th cent. monuments, chiefly of slate, with effigies and arms in relief. Most notable are those to Alice Reskymer and 3 daughters, 1564; to Humphrey Nicoll, of Penrose, with wife and children, 1597; and to Anthony Nicoll, 1658, with wife and 4 sons. In S. aisle hangs a funeral helm, some armour, and a dagger. An old coped gravestone in churchyard is probably pre-Norm. (Registers, 1559.)

Tywardreath.—Church re-dedicated to *St. Andrew* in 1347, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, N. transept, and W. tower of 4 stages, used to retain many interesting features of middle of 14th cent., but was, alas, almost entirely rebuilt, save tower, in 1880. A stone in chancel floor commemorates Thomas Colyns, last prior of Tywardreath, who succeeded in 1507, and died in 1539. Priory of Tywardreath, a cell of the Normandy abbey of Angers, stood near the church on S. side of churchyard. Original altar slab, with the 5 consecration crosses, discovered in 1880, and replaced. (Registers, 1642.)

St. Veep.—The church of *St. Veep*, when reconstructed in 1336, was re-dedicated by Bishop Grandison to *Sts. Cyrus* and *Julitta*. Consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. S. aisle has arcade of 4 pointed arches and one four-centred arch, supported by granite monolith piers; the pointed arches belong to 14th cent. church. N. arcade has 4 four-centred arches of 15th cent. Windows renewed throughout. Tower of 2 stages, 55 ft. high, has double buttresses; newel stair projects on N. side, and only ascends to first stage; tower 14th cent., but altered and embattled in 15th cent. At the time of our last visit (1904) it was sadly overweighted with ivy. The granite porch, early 15th cent., has fine entrance, with good carved timbers in wagon roof; inner doorway 14th cent. Octagonal chalice-shaped font on octagonal base, with tracery on alternate panels of bowl, pertains to Bishop Grandison's church. Wall-plates of roofs retain some good carving. Old panels of Commandments are noteworthy, with border of rudely painted roses, thistles, fleur-de-lis, and harps; 6th Commandment reads, "Doe no Murther." In S. aisle are poorly painted arms of Charles II., 1661. Old altar stone of Purbeck marble, with the 5 consecration crosses, has been restored to its right use. Oldest mural memorials are to Nicolas Courtenay, 1589, and to Francis Courtenay, 1598. (Registers, 1538.)

Veryan (*St. Symphorian*).—Chancel with aisles

of 2 bays, nave of 6 bays, N. aisle, S. transept, S. and W. porches, and tower on S. side of transept; "nearly rebuilt" between 1847 and 1850. Windows new throughout, excepting those of tower and E. window of transept, which is late 13th cent.; S. and W. doorways of nave also 13th cent. N. arcade of chancel and nave, of 8 arches, is of porcelain stone and early 15th cent. date. Some remains of screen in vestry. Font a poor example of late Norm., of St. Austell type. Tower, of 3 stages, is 60 ft. high; projecting newel turret rises above battlements; Charles I. letter. (Registers, 1683.)

Warbstow (*St. Werburgh*).—Chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower. Cruelly "restored" in 1861, when S. transept was destroyed and old roofs, seats, and screen ejected. Font Norm., of Altarnun type, square bowl, with heads at angles and circular ornaments on sides. Good 15th cent. tracery left in some windows, but church is of low-lying type and of little interest. Tower of two stages is 55 ft. high. (Registers, 1695.)

Warleggan (*St. Bartholomew*).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower. Chancel and N. side of nave about middle of 13th cent., but only one original cusped lancet remains. S. aisle, with arcade of 5 arches on monolith granite piers, is early 15th cent. Against N. wall royal arms of Charles II. in plaster, 1664. Low two-staged tower used to support spire, but it was destroyed by lightning, 14 March, 1818. S.W. corner of church

damaged by fall, of which porch still shows evidence. Oldest memorial is to Richard Bere, 1618. (Registers, 1540.)

Week St. Mary.—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; over-restored in 1880. Traces of both Norm. and E.E. masonry in walls. S. arcade of 5 bays has 3 arches *c.* 1400, and 2 altered at a later date; piers of Polyphant stone and granite. N. arcade, *c.* 1475, has 5 four-centred arches on monolith granite piers. Fine unbuttressed tower, rising to height of 99 ft., has 3 stages separated by a double band of quatrefoil tracery, and plinth is somewhat similarly ornamented; on second stage of S. side is a large canopied niche. It seems to have been begun at same time as S. aisle, but not finished until 1543; repaired in 1887. Rood-stairs on N. side; portions of screen fixed to wall of S. aisle. Aisles retain much of old wagon roofs. In porch are some carved fragments, said to be parts of 15th cent. reredos from N. aisle. Octagonal font bears tracery, Tudor rose, and fleur-de-lis on panels. In S. aisle are royal arms "C.R. 1683." (Registers, 1602.)

St. Wendron (*St. Gwendron*[1]).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. transept, S. porch, and W. tower; chancel repaired about 1850, and rest of church extensively restored in 1868. Clearly a cruciform

[1] There is an admirable and profusely illustrated account of this church prior to restoration, with ground-plan, in Blight's *Churches of West Cornwall* (1865), pp. 98–108.

church in 14th cent., as is shown by transept, and N. wall of nave, and chancel. E. window of chancel and E. window of transept are notable examples of Dec. work, *c.* 1345. S. aisle has arcade of 7 four-centred arches (2 opening into chancel) of early 15th cent. The three-staged tower, with diagonal buttresses and newel stairs in N.W. angle, is 15th cent. Latest work is fine battlemented porch, like that of St. Buryan, with double buttresses crowned with crocketed pinnacles. Here, as at Egloshayle and one or two other churches, the 15th cent. builders intended to carry out a N. aisle, but paused when 2 arches were constructed. Rood-stairs are in angle of transept. In N. wall of chancel is a recess which would serve both for Easter Sepulchre and for tomb of 14th cent. refounder; slight projection in outer wall to enable this recess to be constructed. The 14th cent. octagonal font is chalice-shaped, with quatrefoils on 4 panels. Old altar stone is at entrance to chancel. Quaint set of 18th cent. bell-ringers' rhymes hangs under tower. In chancel are brass effigies of civilian and wife, with 15 children, *c.* 1580, supposed to commemorate Hill family of Trenethick. Also fine but headless brass to a pluralist priest, Warine Penhalluryk, LL.B., 1535, prebendary of Glasney, rector of St. Just, and vicar of St. Stythians and St. Wendron. Old roofs and other woodwork disappeared in 1868; at same time certain old wall-paintings were destroyed. (Registers, 1560.)

St. Wenn consists of chancel (rebuilt in 1823), nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; considerable restoration in 1868. The 15th cent. nave arcades have each 3 arches, supported by monolith granite piers with well-carved capitals of St. Stephen stone. Two-staged tower has double buttresses, and plinth is elaborately enriched with quatrefoils and heavy moulding; was originally of three stages, but highest stage destroyed and second much damaged by lightning in 1663. Late Norm. font has bowl ornamented around rim with treble chevron mouldings, and supported at angles by shafts with human heads as capitals. (Registers, 1716.)

Whitstone (*St. Anne*). — Chancel, nave, continuous aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; considerable but necessary repairs of much dilapidated building in 1864, and there was further restoration in 1882. N. arcade has 5 arches, and S. arcade 4 arches, both 15th cent., and supported on monolith granite piers. Tower of 4 low stages has 17th cent. inserted doorway, and window above it. Late Norm. circular font has good band of foliage round bowl. All windows are modern. Sedilia and piscina of chancel also modern, but to right hand of priests' doorway, of S. chancel aisle, is an old niche containing a portable ribbed mortar. This mortar looks domestic, but if cross cut in relief on it is ancient, it may have served as holy-water stoup. Some old bench-ends worked into a seat on N. side of chancel. Aisle roofs show

remnants of former carved wagon work. Small opening or window, 16½ in. square, in W. wall of S. aisle, said to have been discovered in 1882, but reconstructed, and of quite doubtful origin. At W. end of church is an unusually early slate slab to John Cornishe, priest, 1535. Against N. wall of chancel is well-carved slate monument to George Hele, 1652. Chancel screen of good design erected in 1911. In churchyard is ancient well of St. Anne, within canopied arch, with niche at back. (Registers, 1663.)

St. Winnow.—The beautifully situated church of *St. Winnoe*, on the banks of the Fowey river, consists of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. transept, and W. tower. Lower part of walls of chancel and transept, as well as archway into transept, show that there was here a Norm. cruciform church. Late 15th cent. S. aisle, with arcade of 6 arches supported on granite monolith piers, and St. Stephen stone capitals, absorbed S. transept. Tower of 3 stages, with double buttresses, is same date as aisle. This is also date of font; circular granite bowl has shield-bearing angels, and following inscription: *Ecce charissimi de Deo vero baptizabuntur Spiritu Sancto.* Rood-screen is a fine example of traceried carving, *c.* 1520; narrow panels of base are well carved in flowing designs. Coved work to carry loft was admirably restored in 1907 by Mr. E. H. Sedding; at same time upper part of screen across S. aisle was renewed. Rood-stairs

are in N. transept. There are 33 old carved bench-ends chiefly of like date, with screen, but

Bench-end, St. Winnow

a few are 17th cent. The most remarkable one represents a ship. Pulpit of Elizabethan date well carved in arabesque work. Some good bosses and wall-plates in roofs of both aisle and transept, and

also in porch. In transept stands a Jacobean altar-table. The E. window of aisle is a remarkably interesting example of early 15th cent. glass, carefully restored in 1867. In upper lights and at base are arms of Courtenay and others; in addition to kneeling memorial figures, there are two rows of saints; upper tier has St. George, Our Lady and Child, St. Christopher, and St. Michael; lower, St. Winnow, Our Lady, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Leonard. The E. window of the chancel has isolated figures of the Rood with Sts. Mary and John (16th cent.), with the words in capitals below:—*Absit ut* [*glo*]*rier nisi in cruce.* Charles I.'s letter is in transept. Under tower are ringers' rhymes dated 1810. In S. chapel is a mural slate memorial to William Sawle, 1651, with exceptionally good engraved borders. (Registers, 1622.)

Withiel (*St. Clement*).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; re-roofed and generally repaired in 1820. Old work is throughout 15th cent. S. arcade has 6 arches and N. 3 arches, all of granite. The 15th cent. font has octagonal bowl sculptured with symbols of the Passion; part of base apparently belonged to a Norm. font. Granite tower of three stages is double-buttressed; battlements have handsome crocketed pinnacles. In E. window of S. aisle are arms of Prior Vyvyan, of Bodmin Priory, who is said to have built this aisle as well as rectory house. Royal arms 1707. (Registers, 1567.)

Zennor (*St. Senara*).[1]—Chancel, nave, continuous N. aisle, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower. S. side of nave, to W. of porch, is Norm., with a light 36 in. high by 6 in. wide, and interior splay of 39 in. Transept and chancel are Dec.; and aisle, porch, and tower Perp. Aisle has arcade of 6 arches, 2 of which open into chancel; granite piers are octagonal. The tower of 3 stages is 49 ft. high up to battlements; and over W. window, tracery of which is of Catacleuse stone, is an ogee-headed niche. Octagonal 14th cent. font has quatrefoiled panels. Two old bench-ends remain, on one of which is a mermaid. (Registers, 1592.)

[1] See ground-plan and good illustrated account in Blight's *Churches of West Cornwall* (1865), pp. 151–6.

APPENDIX

New churches, with the date of their erection; those with an asterisk are Chapels of Ease; the rest are churches of newly formed ecclesiastical districts.

Baldhu, 1848
Balventon, 1848
Bude, 1835
Carnmenellis, 1850
*Cawsand, 1878
Chacewater, 1837
Charlestown, 1851
*Coverack, 1805
St. Day, 1828
*Delabole, 1879
Devoran, 1856
*Dobwalls, 1839
*Downderry, 1854
Falmouth, All Saints, 1890
Flushing, 1842
Godolphin, 1851
Gunnislake, 1881
Halsetown, 1866
*Harrowbarrow, 1871
*Hea, 1892
Hayle, 1888
Herodsfoot, 1850. (A good E.E. font.)
*Kingsand, 1882
Lannarth, 1885
*Leeds Town, 1882
*Marrifield
*Merrymeet, 1905
Millbrook, 1895
Mithian, 1846
Mounthawke, 1878
Nanpean, 1847
*Nanstallon, 1884
Newlyn-by-Penzance, 1866
Newquay, St. Michael, 1857
„ St. Peter, 1911
Par, 1849
Pencoys, 1881
Pendeen, 1851
Penpounds, 1846
*Pentewan
Penwerris, 1827
Penzance, St. Mary, 1789
„ St. Paul, 1843
„ St. John Baptist, 1881
Perranporth, 1872
*Polperro, 1837
*Polruan, 1891
*Ponsanooth, 1880

*Porthlevan, 1842
*Porthpean, 1884
*Redruth, 1828
Tideford, 1843. (Norm. font from chapel in St. Neot's parish.)
Torpoint, 1819
Treleigh, 1846
*Tresillian, 1904
Treslothan, 1841. (Old font, see under church.)
Treverbyn, 1850
Truro, St. George, 1843
,, St. John, 1828
* ,, St. Andrew, 1900
,, St. Paul, 1848
Trythall, 1885
Tuckingmill, 1884
*Upton Cross, 1887
*Zelah, 1889

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